

# CENSUS USE STUDY



## SOCIAL AND HEALTH INDICATORS SYSTEM




### ATLANTA: Part 2



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
Office of Health Affairs  
Office of Planning, Research,  
and Evaluation

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Social and Economic Statistics Administration  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012 with funding from  
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://archive.org/details/socialhealthindiphcens>

# **CENSUS USE STUDY**

# **SOCIAL AND HEALTH INDICATORS SYSTEM**

## **ATLANTA: Part 2**

Issued October 1973

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

Frederick B. Dent, Secretary

Sidney L. Jones, Assistant Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

### **Social and Economic Statistics Administration**

Edward D. Failor, Administrator

### **BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

Vincent P. Barabba, Director

# **BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

Data User Services Office  
Robert B. Voight, Chief

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Census Use Study is under the direction of Caby C. Smith. John C. Deshaies is the Director of the Social/Health Indicators Program.

This report was authored by John C. Deshaies, Keith M. Jones, Sheila W. Young, and Harold C. Wallach with assistance from Jean C. Stables. Also assisting in preparation of the statistics for the report were Wanda Yorro and Donna Bruzzese. Coordination for preparing the manuscript was provided by Joyce Annecillo, Linda Showalter and Lois Johnson.

Principal support funds for the Indicators Program were provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity, Offices of Health Affairs and Planning, Research and Evaluation. Consultation on the study was provided by Mr. Gerald Sparer, Mrs. Louise Okada and Mr. Richard Nagelhout of OEO.

Special appreciation is expressed to Mr. Roy Dawkins of the Fulton County Health Department, Mr. Jack Smith and Mr. Robert Fry of the Center for Disease Control, and innumerable members of the Atlanta Regional Commission.

The Social/Health Indicators Program is a research, development and demonstration program involving local data files. With programs of this type there are caveats associated with the data. These are discussed in Chapter III.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER I: <u>Description and Rationale of the Program</u> . . . . .	1
Introduction . . . . .	1
Objectives and Structure of the Program . . . . .	1
Perspective . . . . .	2
Population Estimates for Small Areas . . . . .	4
Locally Generated Data . . . . .	5
Generalization of the System . . . . .	6
Evaluation . . . . .	6
CHAPTER II: <u>Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center -- Census Profiles of Its Service Area and a Comparison Area</u> . . . . .	8
History and Profiles of Its Service Area . . . . .	8
Selection of the Study Areas . . . . .	8
Characteristics of the Population . . . . .	10
Racial Composition . . . . .	10
Sex, Age and Marital Status . . . . .	13
Family Characteristics . . . . .	13
Income Characteristics . . . . .	17
Educational Factors . . . . .	23
Employment Characteristics . . . . .	27
Housing Characteristics . . . . .	33
Occupancy, Utilization and Financial Data . . . . .	33
Structural, Equipment and Financial Characteristics . . . . .	41
CHAPTER III: <u>Procedures and Methodology</u> . . . . .	50
Background . . . . .	50
Implementation of Stage II Procedures . . . . .	50
Population Estimates and Caveats . . . . .	51

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER IV: <u>Analysis and Interpretation</u> . . . . .	56
Health . . . . .	57
Health Status . . . . .	58
Family Planning . . . . .	63
Death Data . . . . .	89
Morbidity . . . . .	89
Ambulatory Care . . . . .	95
Psychiatric Clinics . . . . .	98
Hospital and Nursing Homes . . . . .	98
Welfare . . . . .	107
Special Assistance . . . . .	108
Medicaid . . . . .	116
Other Social Security Programs . . . . .	116
Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) . . . . .	117
Old Age Assistance (OAA) . . . . .	121
Aid to the Disabled (AD) . . . . .	121
Aid to the Blind (AB) . . . . .	127
Model Neighborhood Areas (MNA's) . . . . .	127
Donated Foods . . . . .	133
General Assistance (GA) . . . . .	134
Education . . . . .	135
General . . . . .	135
Primary and Comparison Area School Groups . . . . .	135
Average Active Roll . . . . .	137
Average Daily Attendance (ADA) . . . . .	137
Racial Composition . . . . .	137
Dropouts . . . . .	146
Mobility . . . . .	148

	<u>Page</u>
Social Indicators Summary . . . . .	148
Resource Indicators . . . . .	152
Total Current Expenditures (TCE) . . . . .	152
Dollar Value of Schools . . . . .	156
Textbooks and Library Books per Pupil . . . . .	156
Pupil/Teacher Ratio . . . . .	156
Resource Indicator Summary . . . . .	165
Educational Attainment Indicators . . . . .	165
Graduates . . . . .	165
Scholastic Ability . . . . .	166
Iowa Test of Basic Skills . . . . .	167
Transportation . . . . .	169
Taxation . . . . .	174
Census Employment Survey . . . . .	178
Introduction and Summary of Crime Statistics for the Three Target Areas . . . . .	180
Classifications of Crime . . . . .	180
Interpreting Crime Statistics . . . . .	183
Crime Data for the Target and Comparison Areas and Atlanta . . . . .	184
Type I Crimes . . . . .	184
Juvenile Crimes . . . . .	185
Summary of Social and Health Indicators Statistics . . .	192

#### Appendices

Table A-1	Selected Birth Statistics for the Primary Area: 1970 . .	199
Table A-2	Selected Birth Statistics for the Comparison Area and Fulton County . . . . .	200
Table A-3	Crude Birth Rates (Per 10,000 Population), 1965-1970 . .	202

		<u>Page</u>
Table A-4	Physical Examination in Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1970 . . . . .	203
Table A-5	Summer Enrollment for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1965-1971 . . . . .	204
Table A-6	Juvenile Arrest by Offense by Race: 1965-1971 . . . . .	205
Figure A-1	Percent of Births to Married and Unmarried Mothers for the Primary and Comparison Areas (1965-1970) . . . . .	210
Figure A-2	Percent of Births to Married and Unmarried Mothers for Fulton County (1967-1970) . . . . .	211
Figure A-3	Births to Married and Unmarried Mothers by Race in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1965-1970 (Percent) . . . .	212

# LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>Chapter I</u>	
	<u>Chapter II</u>	
Table II-1	General Population Characteristics - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	11
Table II-2	Family Characteristics - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	15
Table II-3	Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970 - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	18
Table II-4	Education Characteristics - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	24
Table II-5	Employment Characteristics - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	28
Table II-6	Occupancy, Utilization and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970 - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	34
Table II-6a	Occupancy, Utilization and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Heads of Household: 1970 . . . . .	38
Table II-7	Structural, Equipment and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970 - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	43
Table II-7a	Structural, Equipment and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Heads of Household: 1970 . . . . .	47
	<u>Chapter III</u>	
Table III-1	Data Files Obtained for Primary and Comparison Areas (Major Characteristics) . . . . .	53
	<u>Chapter IV</u>	
Table IV-A-1	Infant Mortality Rate (Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births), Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County, 1965-1970 . . . . .	59

<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
Table IV-A-2	Selected Birth Statistics for the Primary Area, the Comparison Area and Fulton County: 1965-1970 . . . . .	64
Table IV-A-3	Selected Birth Statistics: 1970 . . . . .	66
Table IV-A-4	Family Planning Cross-Sectional . . . . .	69
Table IV-A-5	Family Planning Longitudinal Table . . . . .	72
Table IV-A-6	Family Planning Pregnancy Status . . . . .	81
Table IV-A-7	Family Planning Pregnancy Outcomes by Attendance Characteristics . . . . .	85
Table IV-A-8	Percent of Family Planning Pregnancy Outcomes . .	88
Table IV-A-9	Deaths per 10,000 Population by Major Cause, Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County, 1965-1970 . . . . .	90
Table IV-A-10	1970 Syphilis Cases for the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County . . . . .	92
Table IV-A-11	Fulton County Venereal Disease Cases (1965, 1966, 1970, and 1971) . . . . .	92
Table IV-A-12	Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases . . . . .	96
Table IV-A-13	Percent of Students Receiving Physical Examina- tions in Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1970 . . . . .	99
Table IV-A-14	Patient Destination - Percent from Tract Going to a Specific Hospital: October 18-31, 1971 . . . .	101
Table IV-A-15	Hospital Admissions per 10,000 Population: October 18-31, 1971 . . . . .	102
Table IV-A-16	Patient Origin - Percent of Each Hospital Coming From Specified Tract: October 18-31, 1971 . . . .	103
Table IV-A-17	Nursing Home Characteristics . . . . .	104
Table IV-A-18	Nursing Home Patient Statistics . . . . .	105
Table IV-A-19	Nursing Home Services . . . . .	106
Table IV-B-1	Dependency Ratio by Census Tract, 1970 . . . . .	107
Table IV-B-2	Total Public Assistance - Number of Cases . . . .	108
Table IV-B-3	Total Public Assistance (Rate per 10,000 Population), 1965-1970 . . . . .	112



<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
Table IV-B-4	Eligibility Status by Age . . . . .	113
Table IV-B-5	Reasons for New or Reopened Public Assistance Cases	114
Table IV-B-6	Income Deficits before Public Assistance; Amount of Public Assistance Award . . . . .	114
Table IV-B-7	Comparison of Income Deficit to Public Assistance Award . . . . .	115
Table IV-B-8	Length of Time In Public Assistance and Medicaid .	116
Table IV-B-9	Old Age, Survivors and Disability Income (OASDI) and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) Eligibility and Monthly Payments . . . . .	117
Table IV-B-10	Aid to Families With Dependent Children - Number of Cases . . . . .	118
Table IV-B-11	Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Number of Cases (Rate per 10,000 Population), 1965-1970 . . .	120
Table IV-B-12	Old Age Assistance, Number of Cases (Rate Per 10,000 Population), 1965-1970 . . . . .	120
Table IV-B-13	Old Age Assistance - Number of Cases . . . . .	122
Table IV-B-14	Aid to the Disabled - Number of Cases . . . . .	124
Table IV-B-15	Aid to the Disabled, Number of Cases (Rate per 10,000 Population), 1965-1970 . . . . .	126
Table IV-B-16	Aid to the Blind, Number of Cases (Rate per 10,000 Population), 1965-1970 . . . . .	126
Table IV-B-17	Aid to the Blind - Number of Cases . . . . .	128
Table IV-B-18	Model Neighborhood Areas - Special Assistance - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	131
Table IV-C-1	Average Active Roll for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . . . . .	138
Table IV-C-2	Average Daily Attendance for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1965-1971 . . . . .	139
Table IV-C-3	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . .	140
Table IV-C-4	Racial Composition of Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1968, 1970 and 1972 . . . . .	142
Table IV-C-5	Percent of Enrollment Dropout for Secondary Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas, 1965-1971 . .	147

<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
Table IV-C-6	Percent of In-Migration and Out-Migration for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . . . . .	149
Table IV-C-7	Mobility Index for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . . . . .	150
Table IV-C-8	Total Current Expenditures for the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1970 . . . . .	153
Table IV-C-9	Total Current Expenditures (TCE) per Pupil for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967- 1970 . . . . .	154
Table IV-C-10	Dollar Value of Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . . . . .	157
Table IV-C-11	Textbooks per Pupil for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1971 . . . . .	160
Table IV-C-12	Library Books per Pupil for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1971 . . . . .	162
Table IV-C-13	Pupil/Teacher Ratio for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1971 . . . . .	163
Table IV-C-14	Number of Teachers by Race for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1971 . . . . .	164
Table IV-C-15	Graduates from Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . . . . .	165
Table IV-C-16	General Scholastic Ability Level (State Testing) During October 1971 . . . . .	166
Table IV-C-17	Average Grade Equivalent Scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills for 4th Grade Students in Selected Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas, 1971 .	168
Table IV-D-1	MARTA Bus Routes . . . . .	169
Table IV-E-1	Federal Income Tax Return Data by 5-Digit Zip Code Area . . . . .	175
Table IV-G-1	Summary Table - Characteristics of Four Major Types of Crime . . . . .	182
Table IV-G-2	Rate of Type I Crimes (Per 100,000 Population) - 1970 (excluding September) . . . . .	185
Table IV-G-3	Larceny and Burglary: 1970 (excluding September) .	186

<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
Table IV-G-4	Juvenile Offense Rates (Per 100,000 Population) for the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1965-1970 . .	187
Table IV-H-1	Social Indicators Matrix - Primary Area and Comparison Area . . . . .	193

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
<u>Chapter I</u>		
<u>Chapter II</u>		
Figure II-1	Delineation of Study Area . . . . .	9
<u>Chapter III</u>		
<u>Chapter IV</u>		
Figure IV-A-1	Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population in the Primary and Comparison Areas (1965-1970) . . .	60
Figure IV-A-2	Percent of Nonwhite Births for the Primary Area, the Comparison Area, and Fulton County (1965-1970).	61
Figure IV-A-3	Crude Birth Rate for the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County (1965-1970) . . . . .	67
Figure IV-A-4	Births to Married and Unmarried Mothers . . . . .	71
Figure IV-A-5	Percent Never Married in System of Family Planning Clinic (1967-1970) . . . . .	74
Figure IV-A-6	Percent Under 18 in System of Family Planning Clinic (1967-1970) . . . . .	76
Figure IV-A-7	Previous Deliveries by Race in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1970 . . . . .	78
Figure IV-A-8	Percent in System of Family Planning Clinic With Educational Attainment of 8th Grade or Less (1967-1970) . . . . .	84
Figure IV-A-9	Percent in System of Family Planning Clinic With Only One Visit Per Year . . . . .	87
Figure IV-A-10	Death Rates per 10,000 Population . . . . .	91
Figure IV-A-11	Fulton County Syphilis Rate per 10,000 Population .	93
Figure IV-A-12	Fulton County Gonorrhea Rate per 10,000 Population	94

<u>Figure Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
Figure IV-A-13	Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases per 10,000 Population in the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County (1965-1970) . . . . .	97
Figure IV-B-1	Total Public Assistance in the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County: 1965-1970 . . .	110
Figure IV-B-2	Categorical Assistance in the Primary Area and the Comparison Area and Fulton County: 1965-1970 (Percent) . . . . .	111
Figure IV-B-3	Aid to Families With Dependent Children in the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County: 1965-1970 . . . . .	119
Figure IV-B-4	Old Age Assistance in the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County: 1965-1970 . . . . .	123
Figure IV-B-5	Aid to the Disabled in the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County: 1965-1970 . . . . .	125
Figure IV-B-6	Aid to the Blind in the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County: 1965-1970 . . . . .	129
Figure IV-B-7	Model Neighborhood Areas . . . . .	130
Figure IV-C-1	Public Schools . . . . .	136
Figure IV-C-2	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . .	141
Figure IV-C-3	Racial Composition for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas for 1968-1970-1972 (Percent) . . .	145
Figure IV-C-4	Percent of Enrollment Dropout for Secondary Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas, 1965-1971 . .	147
Figure IV-C-5	Mobility Index for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1966-1971 . . . . .	151
Figure IV-C-6	Total Current Expenditures (TCE) per Pupil for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1970 . . . . .	155
Figure IV-C-7	Textbooks per Pupil for Schools in the Primary and Comparison Areas: 1967-1971 . . . . .	161
Figure IV-D-1	MARTA Bus Routes . . . . .	171
Figure IV-D-2	Model City Shuttle Bus . . . . .	172
Figure IV-D-3	Grady Express . . . . .	173
Figure IV-E-1	Zip Code Areas . . . . .	177

<u>Figure Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
Figure IV-G-1	Juvenile Delinquency Rates (Per 100,000 Population): 1965-1970 . . . . .	188
Figure IV-G-2	Juvenile Neglect Rates (Per 100,000 Population): 1965-1970 . . . . .	190
Figure IV-G-3	Juvenile Traffic Rates (Per 100,000 Population): 1965-1970 . . . . .	191



CHAPTER I  
DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE OF THE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Social and Health Indicators Program was formulated by the Census Use Study of the U.S. Bureau of the Census in an October 1971 proposal submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity.<sup>1</sup> The initial proposal stipulated that the major focus of the program was to be on a primary site (Los Angeles, California), with feasibility studies to be conducted in five secondary sites (Atlanta; Mound Bayou, Mississippi; Chicago; Phoenix; and Providence). By mid year 1972, the feasibility studies or Stage I efforts had been completed in the five secondary sites, and Stage I reports were submitted to OEO on each site. At that point in time it was decided by mutual agreement between the Census Use Study and OEO to concentrate Stage II efforts in Los Angeles, Mound Bayou and Atlanta so that prototype systems could be established in these sites. The agreement also involved advancing Stage II efforts in Chicago and Phoenix but limited this effort to collecting and handling the data input for the information system. As a result of the agreement, Stage II reports have been prepared for Los Angeles, Calif. and Mound Bayou, Miss.<sup>2</sup> The present report concerns the Stage II effort in Atlanta, Ga.

OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

The overall purpose of the indicators program is to design prototype systems of social and health indicators in six sites that have spatial and temporal dimensions to permit the monitoring of health status and the utilization and delivery of social and health services within small geographic areas served by OEO health centers. The ultimate objective of the system is to measure, in the aggregate, impact over time of social intervention programs in these areas. The system will provide an ongoing (on-line) monitoring mechanism which will be useful for structuring new programs to fulfill unmet needs, and for reevaluating and revamping existing health programs and related social services to deal more appropriately with the changing patterns of the area. Additionally, the system will constitute a mechanism that will be useful for measuring impact resulting from withdrawal of programs.

Inputs for the program are data generated by State and county administrative agencies operating within each of the six sites. Although there are slight variations from site to site, the overall program was conceived as a three-stage operation.

Each of the three stages is briefly described below.

1. Stage I--Determine Feasibility of Developing the Indicator System. As a prerequisite to developing an indicator system based on local area data, the project staff members have established contacts with agencies that have been
- 
1. See the proposal "Development of Social and Health Indicators to Profile and Monitor Populations Served by the Office of Economic Opportunity Neighborhood Health Centers and/or Health Networks." October 1971.
  2. See Social and Health Indicators System for Los Angeles and Mound Bayou, Miss.

generating such data for the project sites. The purpose of this activity was to determine whether relevant and accurate data were readily available in adequate detail, timeliness and appropriate geographic levels (small area). As part of this (Stage I) operation, assessments were made as to the feasibility of establishing a data series (advancing the program into Stage II). Once feasibility had been determined, a plan was designed to initiate Stage II operations. Generally, Stage I reports did not contain data analyses. Since the Census Use Study had three years of tenure in Los Angeles, Stage I work was not required at that project site. Stage I efforts and reports have been completed for Atlanta, Mound Bayou, Providence, Phoenix and Chicago.

2. Stage II--Construct and Initially Implement the Indicator System, 1965-1970.

Stage II involves reconstructing data on an annual basis from 1970 backwards to 1965. Since the project uses only existing data (summarized or basic), reconstruction of annual data summaries is not possible on all data files for each of the six years in the series. However, an attempt was made to perform a trend analysis on all conceptual areas included in the program.

As an integral part of Stage II implementation, the project staff has obtained and/or developed gross population estimates by service areas for noncensus years which were applied as denominators for indicators.

The initial result of Stage II implementation is a detailed statistical report on the findings of the study up to that point. The central focus of the Stage II report is to monitor or track the health status and social and economic well-being of communities served by OEO health programs. One objective of the Stage II reports is to provide detailed documentation of all procedures so that replication in other sites can be undertaken without unnecessary duplication of efforts.

3. Stage III--Establish Basis for Continuing Operation of the Indicators System at the Local Site. The purpose of Stage III is to establish the monitoring system mechanism as an ongoing (on-line) process. To achieve this end, the structure developed in Stage II (dealing with years 1965-1970) will be extended beyond 1970. This will entail designing and implementing procedures for automating data preparation and data analysis on a yearly basis. This will provide continuous monitoring of changes in the health and the social status of populations in the project sites. The end product of Stage III will be an annual "social report" for each project site.

Initially, the project staff will prepare the first series of reports. Ultimately, the task of preparing the "social reports" will be undertaken by an appropriate public agency at each site (e.g., Comprehensive Health Planning B-Agencies). The intention is to create an on-line system that will be available to Federal, State and local agencies participating in the program as well as other agencies which have need for the data.

#### PERSPECTIVE

The indicators program needs to be viewed in perspective of the small area data analysis technology and methodology developed by the Census Use Study over a six-year period. The basic thrust of this technology was directed toward creating, updating, and applying the DIME system to local data files for the purpose of providing computerized methods of organizing data along small area dimensions. The DIME system or a geographic base file can be defined as a reference map containing in computerized form the location of all map features (by geographic coordinates), streets and other feature connections, the "names" of map features (e.g., street name), and the range of street addresses for each block. A computerized geographic base file can be

programmed to perform the same operations as can be done clerically, but with increased speed and accuracy. One of these applications which constitutes a central focus of organizing data for small areas is geocoding. By using an Address Match computerized procedure developed by the Census Use Study, local data files which contain street addresses can be programmed for geocoding purposes quickly and accurately. For example, geocoded birth records will show the number and characteristics of births by city block, block groups, census tracts, etc. By using that procedure on a number of local data files such as welfare and medicaid data, housing data, crime data, and health-related data pertaining to hospitals, ambulatory care and reportable disease, it becomes possible to accumulate a host of data summaries by a small geographic area such as census tract or neighborhood.

The principle of computerized geocoding opens up a number of vistas for the efficient and meaningful handling of small area data. The Health Information System program, which has been an integral part of the Census Use Study research and development activities since 1967 (in New Haven), has been designed primarily to apply the geocoding technology to a specific subject matter area (health) for the purpose of providing studies and analyses that would be meaningful to local health planners. The crux of the Health Information System program has been to apply the geocoding technology to local data files; organize these data files by small area (block group, census tract, neighborhood); develop from these files a system of social and health indicators; subject the system of indicators to multivariate techniques of data reduction and analysis; and formulate from these analyses a number of hypotheses which deal with pressing issues in the health field. This research is reported in the Census Use Study report series (Reports 7 and 12).

The Social/Health Indicators Program to which this present report refers is an advancement of the earlier health information system program in at least three ways which are described below.

The first advancement is the addition of a temporal dimension to the methodology. The earlier programs concentrated primarily on the spatial (or small area) aspect of health information systems. Since the spatial aspect, as the research literature would indicate, is emersed with difficult problems, there was no attempt in the earlier work to create a reiterative ongoing data base that could be subjected to trend analyses. In the present indicators program, the design includes both the spatial aspects as typified by earlier work and the temporal aspect. The combination of spatial and temporal dimensions is required to monitor changes in health and social status occurring within small areas. Essentially, health problems and the level of health care must be examined in the context of a small area (e.g., neighborhood) rather than a macro-area (State or city), because these factors are not randomly distributed. Nor are these factors static; they change in time due to program impact or other program-independent factors such as changes in life styles, demography and the like.

The second way the indicators program constitutes an advancement of the earlier health information system research and demonstration program is that the data system has been broadened to include subject matter areas other than pure health areas. The level of well-being in a community can not be thoroughly examined unless and until health factors are placed in the context of the functioning of the community as a whole. Essentially, there are a host of other factors that need to be examined such as social pathological factors, which contribute to the stress in the community; socioeconomic factors, which influence to a major extent the flow of social and health services by erecting barriers to the access of these services; the quality of housing; the effectiveness of the educational system; and resources distributed by the welfare systems as well as many other factors which contribute to social well-being which is inextricably related to health status. The present program attempts in a modest way



to examine this "no man's land" separating the level of health status and health care from other contributing forces operating within the community.

The third way the indicators program constitutes an advancement of earlier research and demonstration undertaken by the Census Use Study is in terms of methodology. Other than the two advancements described above which were in a sense methodological, it was required to develop new methodologies to deal with two different types of settings which were not typified by New Haven. The first such setting was involvement in a rural area--in the Delta counties of Mississippi. Very little of the technology developed for handling small area data in New Haven could be applied directly to a rural area. Geocoding, for example, is not a relevant issue in rural areas typified by small populations widely distributed over a large geographic area. Nor is it possible to apply multivariate statistical techniques to analyze data collected for rural areas. While statistics for rural areas can and have been derived below the county level, application of multivariate analysis requires a sufficiently large number of observations (e.g., places, census tracts) which can be analyzed and inter-related on a number of variables. In Bolivar County, Miss., (in the Delta area) subcounty geographic units servicing as observations were limited. Therefore, involvement in a rural area required a completely new approach. This approach and the analyses that it yielded are described in some detail in the Mound Bayou Stage II Report.

The second type of setting which was not completely covered by earlier work in New Haven, and therefore requiring a new methodological approach, is the situation encountered in the present report on Atlanta, Ga. In Atlanta, the area serviced by the Southside Comprehensive Health Center is limited to four census tracts. The service area constitutes a closed system. Since the purpose of the indicators program is to monitor trends of the service area and a comparison area, the statistics must pertain to these target areas. In other words, the New Haven approach (used to a lesser extent in Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Chicago indicators sites), involved starting with a large geographic area broken down into smaller geographic areas and, through multivariate analysis, zeroing in on target areas of need. In Atlanta, the target area has been predetermined. Chapter III of this report describes the methodological approach utilized to deal with this situation.

The advances described above raise a number of issues that must be explicated. The issues are indicated below and described in more detail in the remainder of this chapter:

- need for population estimates as denominators for indicators,
- usage of locally generated data,
- generalization of the system, and
- evaluation.

#### Population Estimates for Small Areas

The first issue concerns the necessity of designing population estimating procedures for small areas in order to provide denominator data for social/health indicators. Essentially, when performing trend analysis on a small area unit (e.g., census tract or neighborhood), data should be transformed into rates, ratios, proportions, or other statistical indicators for discrete time periods. To derive a statistic with meaning, except where numerators and denominators can be obtained from a common source (e.g., births), it is essential to relate a numerator (e.g., incidence of tuberculosis) to a denominator (population at risk). The issue is how does one obtain the population at risk denominator for noncensus years. Assuming that it is impractical to conduct a complete canvass, as would be required to get exact small area population data for noncensus years, the only feasible alternative is to develop and implement population estimating procedures to derive small area population at risk

denominators. The Census Use Study Indicators staff has launched an intensive research program into this problem in the Los Angeles site. The program is developmental and ongoing although census tract estimates of populations (and their subcomponents) were produced for Stage II analyses in Los Angeles.<sup>3</sup>

The intention is to develop these estimates with local data file input that would be available in any large metropolitan area where the indicators program may be implemented in the future. While the population estimating procedures developed in Los Angeles will be applied to the indicators program in Chicago and Phoenix, a different approach was required for Atlanta because of the small number of census tracts included in the study area. The procedure used in Atlanta, however, also involved the use of local data files as well as census benchmark data for 1960 and 1970. The local data files used were the birth and death records indicating natural increases or decreases, and the housing permit and demolition data which showed building activities over a ten-year period. The procedure simply involved extrapolating the changes between the 1960 and 1970 Censuses by discovering and taking into account "peaks and valleys" of population change during this period of time. This procedure, unfortunately, has several drawbacks. The major drawback is that it does not provide the basis for estimating subcomponents of the population--other than a white/nonwhite breakdown. The second drawback is that this procedure fails to adequately account for migration. Essentially, the estimates used as denominators for calculating rates are at best rough and approximate. They are, however, more accurate than estimates that would have been obtained had a simple straight-line extrapolation method been used.

#### Locally Generated Data

The second issue receiving some emphasis by the project is the use of locally generated data as the basic "numerator" input to the system. The reason for this is that there are limitations associated with the Census. The Census is conducted only decennially and in general has a rather narrow scope in terms of subject matter of interest to the project. The Census, therefore, cannot serve as a primary source of major numerator data relevant to many health and social problems. The only other alternative to using local administrative data is to conduct continuous special purpose surveys. This approach would require a high sampling rate to be generalizable to small areas, as well as a rather extensive questioning procedure to encompass the relevant subject matter areas. Under these conditions, the application of the survey approach to a large number of areas would be prohibitively expensive and logistically difficult.

If Census data and special purpose surveys do not provide adequate and continuing input to a social/health indicators system, what remains is the large reservoir of local data generated for administering local programs. Once this alternative is accepted, there remains a number of obstacles which must be transcended to permit the acquisition and reliable utilization of local data files for purposes of monitoring impacts. Among these obstacles, the following are the most bothersome:

1. Local data are often unorganized and/or inconsistently organized. There is usually discontinuity in local data files which jeopardizes the building of historical or temporal analysis.
2. Local data are often organized by a bewildering assortment of special purpose geographic delineations, such as health districts, catchment areas, minor and

---

3. See Social and Health Indicators System, Los Angeles, Chapter IV.

major statistical areas, and the like, which impede the establishment of a common geography.

3. Local data are often not available in computer readable form. This in turn creates problems of reliability such as undercoverage, missing records, clerical errors, etc. Also, there are problems in performing large scale clerical operations as a prerequisite for preparing data for processing.
4. Local data are often subjected to rigid confidentiality requirements or bureaucratic or property barriers which impede full access to data, especially on a small area level.

However difficult these problems are, there is a large reservoir of potentially useful data available from local sources that have been traditionally underutilized. One of our major objectives is to mine these data and develop methods for utilizing them in a meaningful way.

### Generalization of the System

The third issue is the generalization of the system beyond the local areas in which the system is being implemented. Although the indicators program is being implemented in six sites, the long-term objective is to develop a methodology that can be applied generally to numerous sites throughout the country. This generally applicable methodology is being designed to provide uniformly collected and analyzed baseline, trend-line and impact data. To accomplish this long-term objective, it is imperative to think in terms of a master indicator matrix involving similar data sets generated by different localities in the country.

The concept of a master matrix also implies that common data items be collected. Over and above this, these data will be summarized and interrelated in a uniform manner which will yield comparable kinds of analyses. These analyses, in turn, will permit the formulation of hypothetical constructs that have generality beyond a single area under study. While the synthesis of analyses pertaining to different places with varying circumstances is a valid and vital element in the construction and testing of theory, each locality (or class of localities) must be recognized as having unique features that must be analyzed apart from common dimensions. Therefore, in formulating and implementing our master matrix concept, consideration is being given to the unique aspects of particular sites.

### Evaluation

The fourth issue centers around performing some kind of program evaluation with the use of systems data. The project staff members recognize the need of the Office of Economic Opportunity to obtain and analyze data that will be useful in evaluating the impact of their programs in the communities in which they are operating. The issue of evaluating an individual program such as OEO through social indicators programs becomes very complicated. The complication rests on the fact that OEO programs in most sites (there are exceptions) do not operate in a vacuum. There is a large array of locally-based agencies, both private and public, providing resources for health, social and related kinds of services to the community. The programs fostered by the agencies contribute to some extent to the aggregate impact on the community. In addition to organized programs, any changes in demography, attitudes, life styles and technology also contribute to the aggregate impact. Additionally, OEO health programs are interacting (through referrals) with other programs and institutions in the community.



Assuming that impacts (e.g., health and social status) are affected by a multiplicity of community resources, multifaceted interactions among programs, and program-independent factors such as changes in demography and life styles, there remain at least three levels of evaluation that can be applied.

The first level has already been intimated in the master indicator matrix concept. In the aggregate, differential impact ought to be discerned more readily in sites with a great many health and social intervention programs than in sites with fewer such programs. Since the objectives of the OEO health programs are to maintain and enhance the health and social well-being of the community they service, the indication of a favorable impact, regardless of sources contributing to this impact, would lend credence to the fulfillment of that objective.

The second level of evaluation is slightly more specific and perhaps more tenuous. Conceivably, aggregate impacts or effects in specific communities can be discerned over the long run; moreover, through measurement and analysis of trendlines established to monitor these impacts, some generalization may be made as to whether the situation is improving or deteriorating. If a dysfunctional situation continues to be abated until the problem no longer exists, all other factors being equal, then one objective of the health center (i.e., mitigating or eliminating a dysfunctional health problem) has been met by contributing (perhaps in combination with other programs) to success in the area. This level of evaluation also can be applied in reverse. For example, the lack of success can be shown if a dysfunctional situation worsens, despite the activities of OEO and other social and health programs. In addition, the tracking of trends would be an efficient method for examining impacts brought about by this withdrawal of programs.

The third level of evaluation is very specific and would require the use of a stringent "before and after" study design with the focus on monitoring health center clientele and a similarly constituted control group over an established period of time. We are not involved as yet in providing this level of evaluation, although during our Stage III processes we plan to make a foray of this kind of evaluational methodology.

CHAPTER II  
ATLANTA SOUTHSIDE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTER  
CENSUS PROFILES OF ITS SERVICE AREA AND A COMPARISON AREA

HISTORY AND PROFILES OF ITS SERVICE AREA

In August 1967, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded a proposal to establish a comprehensive health center in one of Atlanta's poverty areas. Before the end of that year, the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center (ASCHC) was rendering limited outpatient services in a temporary facility, during the search for the present permanent location.

The purpose of the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center is to provide complete outpatient services--including medical and dental--for a defined geographical area (see Figure II-1). Its primary objective is to improve the quality of life in the community.

ASCHC operates with a staff of 400 and an annual budget in excess of \$4,000,000. Complete health services are provided to approximately 22,000 low-income persons through its Health Care Delivery Teams and an extensive outreach program. The Center revamped organization structure, replacing traditional positions of Medical Director, Nursing Director, etc., with a multidisciplinary team approach.

The Center has four Health Care Delivery Teams and a Medical Specialty Area. Each team has a Team Director who is administratively responsible and serves as consultant in the disciplines of medicine, nursing, dentistry and social work. Others on the team include physicians, dentists, dental hygienists, nurse practitioners, social workers, clinic and community health assistants. This multidisciplinary approach helps the Center to provide family-oriented health services.

The teams receive consulting, directive and organizational support from the Special Services and Administrative Departments. Special Services include Physical Medicine, Optometry, Neurology, Radiology and other medical specialties. Finance, Personnel, Data Processing, Research and Evaluation, Medical Records and Education comprise the administrative section.

For the new funding year, a community-based, consumer-oriented board of directors is to be the grantee for ASCHC. Known as the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center Policy Board, Inc., it consists of 27 members--10 consumers, 7 representatives from the health field, and 10 members-at-large. This board evolved from a neighborhood advisory council of 10 consumer representatives (elected from 10 area neighborhoods) and 5 members-at-large, elected by the original ten. The ASCHC Policy Board will assume granteeship from former delegates Woodruff Medical Center of the Emory University School of Medicine, Medical Association of Atlanta, and Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. (EOA), who will remain as advisors to the Center's operation.

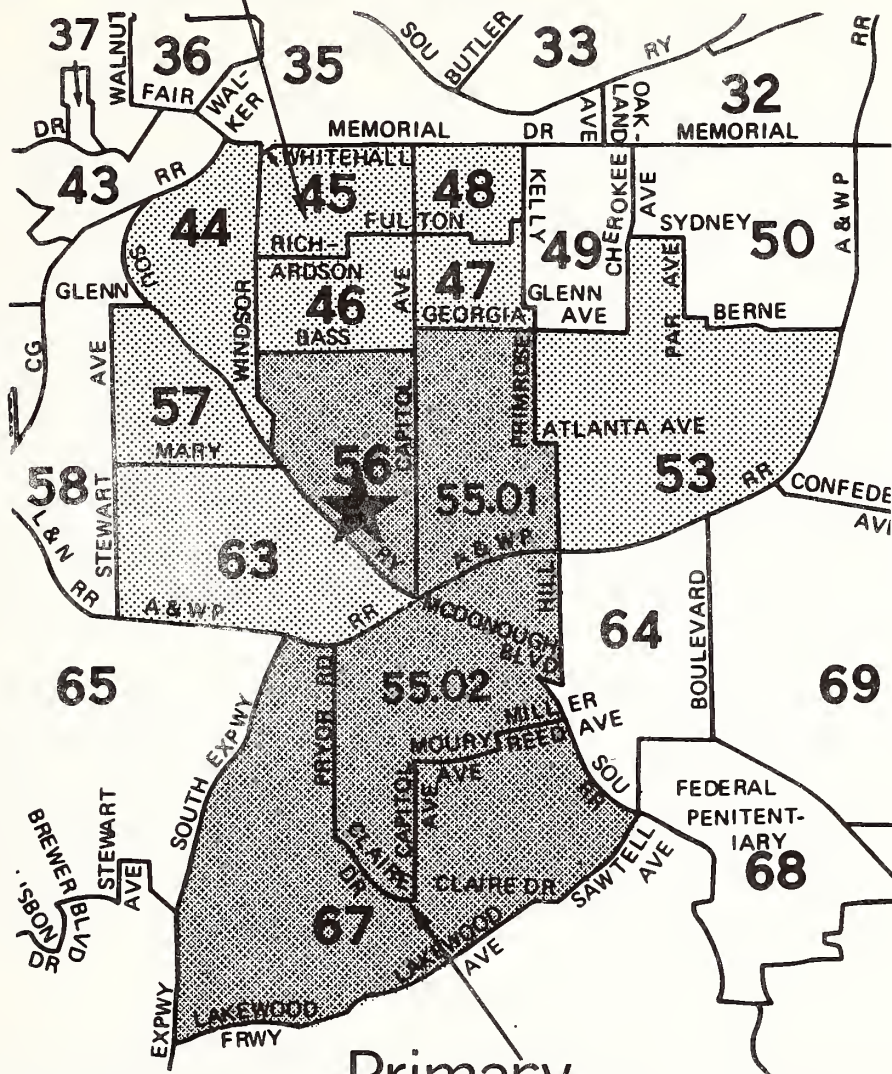
SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREAS

This report focuses on two areas within the City of Atlanta, henceforth designated as the primary and comparison areas. These areas are located in central Fulton County, in the southern portion of the Atlanta city limits, near Atlanta Stadium and Grant

FIGURE II-1

# DELINEATION OF STUDY AREA

## Comparison Area



## Primary Area



ATLANTA SOUTHSIDE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTER (ASCHC)



Park. The primary area, consisting of census tracts 55.01, 55.02, 56 and 67, is the defined service area of the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center. The eight tracts in the comparison area (census tracts 44-48, 53, 57 and 63), on the other hand, do not have benefit of such a neighborhood health center, but are similar to the primary tracts in many demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. A profile of the two areas (and the individual tracts comprising them) based on the 1970 Census of Population and Housing is given in the remaining sections of this chapter, while the rest of the report presents a data base for various social and health indicators grounded in the 1965-1970 period. A map depicting the twelve tracts in the adjacent primary and comparison areas with the location of the Comprehensive Health Center as well is given as Figure II-1.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This section contains data taken or derived from the 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, presented to give a comprehensive profile, at a specific point in time, of socioeconomic status in the Atlanta study area. Major areas covered herein include demographic characteristics, income, education, employment and housing. Trend data and analyses for the 1965-1970 period, obtained from various State and local sources, are presented for a wide range of indicators in later chapters.

The data presented for public use in the Census Tracts series, sole source for the profiles developed in this section, are subject to a number of definitions, qualifications, restrictions and cautions as to use. The appendices (common to all reports in the series) provide specific information relating to the statistical use of census data, notably in Appendix C. This appendix, entitled "Accuracy of the Data," includes narratives on sources of error, editing of unacceptable data (including allocation), sample design, ratio estimation and sampling variability. Table C in the section shows the sample rate for various population subjects; out of 44 items, only 12 were tabulated on a 100% basis for all tables, with the remainder based on 15% or 20% samples. Standard errors of the estimates are covered in Tables D, E and F, which show that numbers given in the tables are not absolute, but rather tend to midpoints in ranges of varying sizes.

An important point to note is that our "census profiles" as presented in this section are not intended as a definitive statistical analysis of the population. The tables and sections following represent instead more of a statistical "snapshot" of the population within our study areas, given as an enhancement to the locally-generated data files which are the focal point of the proposed indicators system. In this section, therefore, the reader should keep in mind the significant caveats associated with decennial census data, and in general with sample-based statistical indicators. The real value of these census profiles rests in their relativity to locally produced records, and the evocation of a reasonable estimation of socioeconomic status for a small urban area at a single point in time.

### Racial Composition

Black persons were 90 percent of the primary area population and 84 percent of the comparison area population, as seen in Table II-1. In the primary area, tracts 55.01, 55.02, and 56 each registered less than 5 percent white residents, while tract 67 (with the largest total population) claimed 75 percent black persons. Comparison tracts showed six of the eight with over 90 percent black population, while tract 48 recorded 72 percent black, and tract 53 an almost equal distribution of blacks and whites. Because of the overwhelming predominance of black persons in both areas, subsequent tables will show classification by race only for the three tracts with greater than 7 percent white residents, and only where racial differences are noteworthy.

TABLE II-1  
GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS - PRIMARY AREA

	<u>Census Tracts</u>					Area Total
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	
RACE (All persons)	5277	5889	4961	7823		23950
White	63	217	69	1949		2298
Negro	5213	5669	4891	5864		21637
Percent Negro	98.8	96.3	98.6	75.0		90.3
AGE BY SEX, ALL RACES						
Male, all ages	2452	2517	2390	3463	2554	10822
Under 5 years	261	307	272	552	483	1392
5 to 14 years	641	911	630	784	646	2966
15 to 44 years	968	912	1022	1351	1010	4253
45 to 64 years	402	238	343	559	321	1532
65 years and over	180	149	123	217	94	669
Female, all ages	2825	3372	2571	4360	3342	13128
Under 5 years	278	293	312	543	473	1426
5 to 14 years	596	902	600	859	698	2957
15 to 44 years	1073	1453	1118	1892	1576	5536
45 to 64 years	572	486	383	733	444	2174
65 years and over	306	238	158	333	151	1035
MARITAL STATUS						
Male, 14 years and over	1619	1390	1557	2195		6761
Single	583	639	542	642		2406
Married	890	664	887	1388		3829
Separated	127	55	146	82		410
Widowed	91	52	74	66		283
Divorced	55	35	54	99		243
Female, 14 years and over	2034	2282	1705	3032		9053
Single	496	756	449	695		2396
Married	1017	1027	962	1690		4696
Separated	232	399	228	370		1229
Widowed	427	357	250	445		1479
Divorced	94	142	44	202		482

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing

TABLE II-1 (Cont.)

## GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS - COMPARISON AREA

	<u>Census Tracts</u>										Area Total
	44	45	46	47	48	48N*	53	53N*	57	63	
RACE (All persons)	3519	827	1582	1684	1966		5434		2537	4739	22288
White	13	12	7	74	540		2512		168	163	3489
Negro	3504	815	1575	1610	1423		2887		2368	4573	18755
Percent Negro	99.6	98.5	99.6	95.6	72.4		53.1		93.3	96.5	84.1
AGE BY SEX, ALL RACES											
Male, all ages	1477	416	743	742	837	660	2580	1372	1178	2174	10147
Under 5 years	224	51	73	70	134	113	304	183	94	189	1139
5 to 14 years	464	96	183	178	302	268	594	350	252	495	2564
15 to 44 years	516	180	296	263	218	192	1046	611	424	861	3804
45 to 64 years	173	60	137	147	100	68	458	176	269	411	1755
65 years and over	100	29	54	84	83	19	178	52	139	218	885
Female, all ages	2042	411	839	942	1129	807	2854	1515	1359	2565	12141
Under 5 years	215	46	64	74	131	94	258	159	90	192	1070
5 to 14 years	515	82	206	167	253	243	596	385	247	491	2557
15 to 44 years	768	199	325	331	404	332	1118	646	447	963	4555
45 to 64 years	334	61	178	219	204	112	572	213	351	606	2525
65 years and over	210	23	66	151	137	26	310	112	224	313	1434
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over	829	281	505	519	426		1749		862	1551	6722
Single	292	108	149	192	160		549		269	512	2231
Married	440	142	290	266	227		1031		483	890	3769
Separated	80	18	53	53	30		83		71	132	520
Widowed	72	22	53	40	28		65		73	82	435
Divorced	25	9	13	21	11		104		37	67	287
Female, 14 years and over	1350	287	588	722	766		2072		1046	1943	8774
Single	350	81	142	172	179		449		227	467	2067
Married	621	158	310	345	360		1134		517	975	4420
Separated	259	32	82	131	148		168		113	197	1130
Widowed	314	38	108	171	185		374		258	420	1868
Divorced	65	10	28	34	42		115		44	81	419

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing



### Sex, Age and Marital Status

The proportion of females to males is higher for primary tracts than for the comparison area, with more women than men in all four primary tracts, and one tract (45) in the comparison area showing more male than female residents. Information for these characteristics is also presented in Table II-1. In the under-14 age groups, males tended to outnumber females, but in the important 15-44 age category, females were far more in evidence than their male counterparts. These figures indicate possible future trends for the populations, or more probably, the tendency of working-age young men to move away from the neighborhoods in which they grew up.

Women were in greater majority with each succeeding age group as well. In the 45-64 age group, the overall ratio was nearly 3-2, with every tract showing a distinct majority of females. In the 65-and-over category, the predominance of women is almost 5-3. In comparison tract 45, however, males outnumbered females in the highest age group by actual figures of 29 to 23, the only tract in the 65-and-over bracket in which females were not in the majority. Generally speaking, women represented greater proportions of the populations in primary area tracts than in the comparison area, leading to an early characterization of primary area families as being more dependent on female members than were families in the comparison area.

Of 30,000 persons 14 years and over in the 12 tracts (primary and comparison areas), 9,000 (30 percent) were single, while nearly 14,000 were currently married, representing almost half of the population. The remainder, about 16-20 percent, were separated, widowed or divorced. This means that of 30,000 people, some 21,000 (70 percent) were either married or had been married at some time. No reportable differences were apparent between the two areas, indicating perhaps that marital status is not as closely tied to particular area socioeconomic makeup as to, for example, political, religious and moral values of the larger areas of metropolitan Atlanta, the State of Georgia, and the Southeastern United States.

Looking at marital status by sex, again in Table II-1, larger percentages of men were either single or currently married. Females, on the other hand, were far more likely to be separated or widowed. As well, a slightly larger percentage of women were living as divorced persons than were men. In the primary area, these comparisons between sexes were fairly consistent for the four tracts. In tract 55.02, almost as many men were single as were married, with comparatively low figures for the "ever married" categories; the other three tracts showed the "typical" composition in these characteristics. Comparison area tracts also were individually similar to the consensus, reinforcing the theme of high incidence of ever-married persons and larger percentages of women than men who were separated, widowed or divorced.

### FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Families living in the primary area outnumbered those in the comparison area by 5,542 to 5,009, or a difference of 533 families. Over 60 percent of the primary families had children under 18 years of age, with an average of 2.6 children per families with children. Over 3,000 of the 5,542 families had both husband and wife, although only 1,800 of these had children under 18, an average of 2.6 children per family. Primary area families included 250 with a male head other than the husband, and over 2,000 with female heads of household. The families with female heads included almost 1,600 with a total of over 4,000 children under 18 years, or better than 2.5 children per family. Children in husband-wife families represented approximately 50 percent of all children under 18 years in three of the tracts, but in tract 55.02 only a third of the children were in these families. The difference rested in female-headed families, which claimed over half of tract 55.02 children, but only between 30-37 percent of children in the other three primary tracts.

In the comparison area, with just over 5,000 families, more than half had children under 18 years, with an area average of 2.7 children per family. Husband-wife families constituted 58 percent of the total, with 3,800 children in 1,448 families. Percentage of all children under 18 ranged from 26 percent in tract 48 up to 58 percent in tract 53 families. (These two tracts had the largest white populations in the area). Three hundred of the comparison area families indicated a male head other than husband, while almost 1,800, or 36 percent, were headed by women. In female-headed families, 1,100 had children under 18 years, an average of 2.7 children per family. These children represented as little as 22 percent of all children under 18 years in tract 53 to as much as 65 percent in tract 48, figures complementary to such percentages for husband-wife families.

Almost all persons tabulated in the primary area were members of households, although a much larger number of comparison area residents did not claim household membership. In fact, only 177 of 23,950 primary area residents were not household members compared with 1,296 of 22,288 comparison area persons. Generally speaking, most heads of households were also family heads with the remainder designated "primary individuals". The majority of persons in households were related to the head, with about 20 percent of these wives or husbands of the head of household. All 177 persons in the primary area who were not members of households were living in group quarters, although this category accounted for only 322 persons of the same group in the comparison area. In the three tracts singled out for black-only statistics, we see that all persons living in group quarters were white. In the primary area, persons per household ranged from 3.16 in tract 67 (the black-only average was a higher 3.37) to 3.84 persons in tract 56. Tract 55.01 averaged 3.50 persons per household, while tract 55.02 showed 3.75 persons. Comparison area tracts showed four tracts with averages between 3.00 and 3.10, while other tracts ranged from 3.16 in tract 63 to a high of 3.56 in tract 53. The black-only statistics for tracts 48 and 53 show considerably higher average number of persons per household than did the total population indicators for those tracts.

Primary area women claimed a larger number of children (4,646 to 4,329) than did the women in the comparison group. Per 1,000 women ever married in primary area tracts, children ever born ranged from 3,299 in tract 67 to 4,532 children in tract 55.02. The birth rate was not computed for tract 45 in the comparison area (probably due to the small number of children ever born), but for the remaining seven tracts ranged from 2,906 to 4,209 children ever born. Generally, the birth rate was higher for primary area residents than for those in the comparison tracts.

Residence in 1965 was the same as in 1970 for almost half the persons five years and over in both areas. Another 7,137 persons out of the 20,963 primary area total lived in a different house within the Atlanta SMSA, while 1,249 persons moved from outside the five-county Atlanta area, and 62 persons moved from outside the U.S.A. Primary area residents included a larger number of persons moving to Atlanta from outside the Atlanta SMSA. Almost two-thirds of the 92 persons immigrating from abroad lived in the primary area. Most of the people in tract 67 who were in the same house in 1970 as in 1965 were blacks, who also claimed a major portion of persons moving to the tract from outside the area, as well as over half the immigration for the entire primary area. The population in the comparison tracts remained somewhat more stable between 1965 and 1970, although a larger percentage of residents moved to different houses within the central city of Atlanta. Of 20,189 total population over five years, 9,441 were in the same house in 1970 as in 1965, with 6,662 merely changing houses within the SMSA. From outside the area, another 946 came to Atlanta in addition to the 30 persons who moved there from a foreign country. Separate black statistics for the two tracts in the comparison area showed the blacks in tracts 48 and 53 more likely to change houses within the area than their white co-residents, with a large number of new black residents from outside the SMSA moving to tract 53 within the five year period.

TABLE II-2

## FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS - PRIMARY AREA

	<u>Census Tracts</u>					Area
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	Total
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NO. OF OWN CHILDREN						
<u>All families</u>	1167	1327	1041	2007		5542
With own children under 18 yrs.	634	929	632	1267		3462
Number of children	1729	2610	1737	2801		8877
<u>Husband-wife families</u>	691	554	651	1214		3110
With own children under 18 yrs.	382	331	385	699		1797
Number of children	1037	986	1036	1573		4632
Percent of total under 18 yrs.	49.1	33.6	48.4	50.2		-
<u>Families with other male head</u>	71	41	67	71		250
With own children under 18 yrs.	27	21	19	32		99
Number of children	59	60	29	70		218
<u>Families with female head</u>	405	732	323	722		2182
With own children under 18 yrs.	225	577	228	536		1566
Number of children	633	1564	672	1158		4027
Percent of total under 18 yrs.	30.0	53.3	31.4	36.9		-
Persons under 18 yrs.	2110	2932	2139	3135		10316
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
All persons	5277	5889	4961	7823	5896	23950
In households	5237	5870	4885	7781	5896	23773
Head of household	1496	1564	1272	2462	1752	6794
Head of family	1167	1327	1041	2007	1444	5542
Primary individual	329	237	231	455	308	1252
Wife of head	691	554	651	1214	813	3110
Other relative of head	2874	3687	2776	3959	3224	13296
Not related to head	176	65	186	146	107	573
In group quarters	40	19	76	42	-	177
Persons per household	3.50	3.75	3.84	3.16	3.37	-
CHILDREN EVER BORN						
Women, 35 to 44 yrs. old, ever married	237	312	213	405		1167
Children ever born	1007	1414	889	1336		4646
Per 1000 women, ever married	4249	4532	4174	3299		-
RESIDENCE IN 1965						
Persons, 5 years and over, 1970	4741	5272	4384	6566	4915	20963
Same house as in 1970	2348	3171	1966	2833	2086	10318
Different house:						
In central city of SMSA	1464	1224	1376	2144	1499	6208
In other part of SMSA	164	133	213	419	372	929
Outside SMSA	250	218	373	408	340	1249
Abroad	24	0	6	32	32	62

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population.

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing



TABLE II-2 (Cont.)

## FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS - COMPARISON AREA

	Census Tracts										Area	
	44	45	46	47	48	48N*	53	53N*	57	63	Total	
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NO. OF OWN CHILDREN												
All families	758	175	350	371	473		1240		597	1046	5009	
With own children under 18 yrs.	499	108	168	175	308		657		258	483	2656	
Number of children	1446	287	501	473	855		1719		683	1227	7191	
Husband-wife families	332	101	204	193	188		868		374	666	2926	
With own children under 18 yrs.	191	56	90	87	90		467		159	308	1448	
Number of children	504	132	289	232	244		1213		413	808	3835	
Percent of total under 18 yrs.	31.1	41.1	47.5	37.9	26.3		58.0		50.2	48.5	-	
Families with other male head	39	20	33	30	11		66		36	65	300	
With own children under 18 yrs.	18	10	9	18	5		20		12	19	111	
Number of children	45	25	22	43	9		54		22	34	254	
Families with female head	387	54	113	148	274		306		187	315	1784	
With own children under 18 yrs.	290	42	69	70	213		170		87	156	1097	
Number of children	807	130	190	198	602		452		248	385	3012	
Percent of total under 18 yrs.	55.3	40.5	31.2	32.4	64.9		21.6		30.1	23.1	-	
Persons under 18 yrs.	1623	321	609	612	927		2093		823	1666	8674	
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD												
All persons	3519	827	1582	1684	1966	1467	5434	2887	2537	4739	22288	
In households	3505	807	1575	1675	1962	1467	4438	2887	2523	4507	20992	
Head of household	1167	228	485	556	636	390	1521	652	827	1425	6845	
Head of family	758	175	350	371	473	332	1240	571	597	1046	5010	
Primary individual	409	53	135	185	163	58	281	81	230	379	1835	
Wife of head	332	101	204	193	188	86	868	328	373	666	2925	
Other relative of head	1937	415	808	853	1112	969	2861	1845	1215	2263	11464	
Not related to head	69	62	78	73	26	22	163	62	107	153	731	
In group quarters	14	21	7	9	4	0	21	0	14	232	322	
Persons per household	3.00	3.54	3.25	3.01	3.08	3.76	3.56	4.43	3.05	3.16	-	
CHILDREN EVER BORN												
Women, 35 to 44 yrs. old, ever married	171	24	106	80	100		296		124	258	1159	
Children ever born	680	128	308	273	361		1246		480	853	4329	
Per 1000 women, ever married	3977	-	2906	3413	3610		4209		3871	3306	-	
RESIDENCE IN 1965												
Persons, 5 years and over, 1970	3081	616	1575	1359	1787	1262	4872	2545	2354	4545	20189	
Same house as in 1970	807	292	925	894	479	249	1692	884	1381	2971	9441	
Different house:												
In central city of SMSA	1029	261	433	211	700	510	1888	1060	545	860	5927	
In other part of SMSA	263	7	38	20	128	87	130	44	80	69	735	
Outside SMSA	97	0	60	114	28	16	350	179	78	219	946	
Abroad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	30	

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing

## INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

In the 1970 Census, four major income categories were tabulated for 1969 income of families and unrelated individuals. "Family," as defined herein, excludes inmates of institutions, Armed Forces personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories and unrelated individuals under 14 years. Table II-3 details dollar amount, types, and ratio of family income to poverty (low income) level, with special emphasis on families at or below the poverty level. Of 5,519 families in the primary area, 1,756 (32 percent) claimed yearly income less than \$3,000 with 567 families reporting less than \$1,000 for the year. The 50-percentile mark fell somewhere near the \$5,000 annual figure, with about 20 percent in the \$6,000-\$9,999 income group. Distribution of families by income for the comparison area was substantially the same, with 1,577 of 4,962 families (32 percent) below the poverty level, and 487 of these below \$1,000. Again, about half the families fell on each side of the \$5,000 mark, although a few more comparison families, 25 percent, had incomes in the \$6,000-\$9,999 group. Black families accounted for 73 percent of all families in primary tract 67, while representing 69 percent in tract 48 and 45 percent of families in tract 53, both in the comparison area. Income statistics for these subgroups show a tendency for larger percentage of black families in lower income categories, although in several instances individual cases with high family incomes distorted the averages.

Median income for all families in the primary area ranged from \$3,742 in tract 55.02 to \$5,193 in tract 56, while mean income was higher, spanning from \$4,597 in tract 55.02 to \$6,017 in tract 67. Median income for black families in tract 67 was \$4,698, almost \$400 lower than the average for all families in that tract. Importantly, 14 percent of primary area families had incomes of \$10,000 or over, indicating a strong influence on the averages which tends to cancel the overall effect of the 30 percent with inadequate incomes. For the comparison area, median income was at its lowest in tract 48 at \$2,273 and highest in tract 53 at \$6,690. Black families in these tracts claimed \$2,295 and \$6,102 medians, respectively. As observed in the other area, comparison families counted 14 percent of their number with incomes \$10,000 and over, resulting in higher mean incomes, from \$3,009 in tract 48 to \$7,267 in tract 53.

Unrelated individuals added 4,368 units to the two study areas, with a 40/60 division between primary and comparison areas. Average incomes were significantly lower in this group, with mean income in the primary area ranging from \$1,123 to \$1,695, and median income from \$1,693 to \$2,584. For comparison area tracts, the averages went from a low median income of \$1,176 in tract 47 to \$4,614 in tract 45. Mean income, again higher because of higher-income persons, ranged from \$1,920 in tract 63 to \$3,756 in tract 47. The income characteristics of unrelated individuals caused corresponding lower figures for the combination totals of families and unrelated individuals.

Wage and salary income was definitely the major type of income in 1969, representing 4,728 of 5,519 primary families and 4,086 of 4,962 comparison families. The next most significant type was public assistance income, followed closely by families receiving social security payments. Lesser numbers claimed self-employment or other income sources. The relative importance of income sources was similar for primary and comparison area totals. Primary tracts showed the highest mean income from wages and salaries, followed by non-farm self-employment, with the remaining income sources hovering around \$1,000 in the four tracts. Across the board, in the comparison area, wage or salary income proved the most stable source of income, from \$3,183 to \$7,428 annually, but tract 57's \$11,687 mean income for non-farm self-employment was by far the largest average. This income figure, however, represented only 27 of 580 families in the census tract. Remaining sources contributed average incomes several hundred dollars higher than in the primary area.

TABLE II-3

## INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION: 1970 - PRIMARY AREA

	Census Tracts					Area
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	Total
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
All families	1181	1338	1020	1980	1444	5519
Less than \$1000	192	155	62	158	130	567
\$1000 to 1999	183	165	108	196	146	652
\$2000 to 2999	79	182	106	170	141	537
\$3000 to 3999	152	225	89	184	173	650
\$4000 to 4999	112	146	124	269	189	651
\$5000 to 5999	96	150	109	147	110	502
\$6000 to 9999	240	175	288	496	326	1199
\$10,000 and over	127	140	134	360	229	761
Median Income	\$3898	\$3742	\$5193	\$5088	\$4698	-
Mean Income	\$4695	\$4597	\$5761	\$6017		-
Families & Unrelated Individuals	1688	1605	1458	2579		7330
Median Income	\$2955	\$3309	\$4237	\$4417	\$4122	-
Mean Income	\$3799	\$4114	\$4807	\$5211		-
Unrelated Individuals	507	267	438	599		1811
Median Income	\$1123	\$1345	\$1653	\$1695		-
Mean Income	\$1710	\$1693	\$2584	\$2545		-
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES						
All families	1181	1338	1020	1980		5519
With wage or salary income	978	1124	922	1704		4728
Mean wage or salary income	\$4703	\$4478	\$5759	\$6272		-
With nonfarm self-employment income	52	12	48	96		208
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$3702	-	\$2880	\$2296		-
With farm self-employment income	0	10	0	10		20
With social security income	296	270	155	342		1063
Mean social security income	\$1194	\$1385	\$1099	\$1113		-
With public assistance or public welfare income	331	391	169	371		1262
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$1004	\$1024	\$ 807	\$ 934		-
With other income	156	207	66	229		658
Mean other income	\$ 429	\$1033	\$1849	\$1136		-

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

\*\*Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing

TABLE II-3 (Cont.)

INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION: 1970 - PRIMARY AREA  
(Cont.)

	Census Tracts					Area
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	Total
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL**						
Percent of families with income:						
Less than 50% of poverty level	28.2	24.5	13.6	14.0	14.7	-
50 to 74%	9.6	11.4	9.7	8.7	9.8	-
75 to 99%	9.2	13.2	9.3	6.3	7.6	-
100 to 124%	11.3	11.1	10.3	8.3	9.3	-
125 to 149%	7.3	8.9	9.1	6.9	8.9	-
150 to 199%	12.8	10.6	20.8	19.9	17.9	-
200 to 299%	13.5	10.8	18.2	18.9	31.8***	-
300% or more	8.1	9.5	8.9	17.0		-
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL**						
<u>Families</u>	555	657	333	573	463	2118
Percent of all families	47.0	49.1	32.6	28.9	32.1	38.4
Mean family income	\$1807	\$2100	\$2174	\$1662	\$1674	-
Mean income deficit	\$2251	\$2101	\$1949	\$1690	\$1705	-
Percent receiving public assistance income	37.8	47.5	29.4	38.9	43.4	-
Mean size of family	4.56	4.85	4.53	3.50	3.52	-
With related children under 18 yrs.	446	590	256	452	400	1744
Mean no. of children under 18 yrs.	3.21	3.49	3.38	2.49	2.42	-
With related children under 6 yrs.	225	295	123	317	286	960
Mean no. of children under 6 yrs.	1.78	1.75	1.72	1.78	1.79	-
Families with female head	252	455	186	404	375	1297
With related children under 18 yrs.	226	417	156	353	330	1152
Mean no. of children under 18 yrs.	3.22	3.32	3.54	2.56	2.52	-
With related children under 6 yrs.	122	211	72	245	237	650
Percent in labor force	54.1	45.0	47.2	47.8	48.1	-
Mean no. of children under 6 yrs.	1.77	1.81	1.44	1.75	1.75	-

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

\*\*Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years

\*\*\*200 percent or more

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing



TABLE II-3 (Cont.)  
INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION: 1970 - COMPARISON AREA

	Census Tracts											
	44	45	46	47	48	48N*	53	53N*	57	63	Total	
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
All families												
Less than \$1000	725	150	388	319	481	332	1275	571	580	1044	4962	
\$1000 to 1999	137	6	26	48	106	82	48	32	55	61	487	
\$2000 to 2999	81	25	53	50	111	66	104	40	71	88	583	
\$3000 to 3999	75	24	52	42	86	61	85	55	50	93	507	
\$4000 to 4999	111	11	18	48	44	32	97	46	70	95	494	
\$5000 to 5999	81	23	42	42	42	38	103	47	39	137	509	
\$6000 to 9999	75	16	44	27	29	19	115	61	29	76	411	
\$10,000 and over	141	37	123	43	53	30	426	195	185	269	1277	
Median Income	24	8	30	19	10	4	297	95	81	225	694	
Mean Income	\$3626	\$4391	\$5068	\$3406	\$2273	\$2295	\$6690	\$6102	\$5172	\$5632	-	
Families & Unrelated Individuals	\$4016	\$4996	\$5194	\$3868	\$3009	-	\$7267	-	\$6591	\$6543	-	
Median Income	1251	223	598	607	663	-	1605	-	925	1647	7519	
Mean Income	\$2343	\$4500	\$3000	\$2419	\$1819	\$2000	\$5920	\$5405	\$3690	\$3807	-	
Unrelated Individuals	\$3138	\$4524	\$4063	\$3815	\$2640	-	\$6472	-	\$5094	\$4850	-	
Median Income	526	73	210	288	182	-	330	-	345	603	2557	
Mean Income	\$1388	\$4614	\$1742	\$1176	\$1341	-	\$2667	-	\$2010	\$1660	-	
	\$1929	\$3554	\$1973	\$3756	\$1662	-	\$3402	-	\$2579	\$1920	-	
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES												
All families												
With wage or salary income	725	150	388	319	481	-	1275	-	580	1044	4962	
Mean wage or salary income	575	134	345	261	293	-	1097	-	477	904	4086	
With nonfarm self-employment income	\$4300	\$4847	\$5327	\$4060	\$3183	-	\$7428	-	\$6268	\$6492	-	
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	8	14	18	17	16	-	68	-	27	47	215	
With farm self-employment income	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3224	-	\$11687	\$3235	-	
Mean farm self-employment income	6	0	0	6	0	-	7	-	22	6	47	
With social security income	73	20	60	118	159	-	338	-	168	240	1176	
Mean social security income	\$ 732	-	\$1245	\$ 700	\$1207	-	\$1357	-	\$1329	\$1283	-	
With public assistance (p.a.) or public welfare (p.w.)	253	48	73	95	197	-	155	-	130	206	1157	
Mean p.a. or p.w. income	\$ 941	\$ 742	\$ 832	\$ 472	\$ 743	-	\$ 771	-	\$ 825	\$ 838	-	
With other income	117	10	12	42	58	-	266	-	101	169	775	
Mean other income	\$ 986	-	-	\$ 681	\$2428	-	\$1128	-	\$1490	\$1940	-	

	44	45	46	47	Census Tracts				53	53N*	57	63	Total
					48	48N*							
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL**													
Percent of families with income:													
Less than 50% of poverty level	28.4	25.3	9.5	25.7	34.1	39.5	8.8	13.0	17.9	8.7	-	-	-
50 to 74%	13.0	8.7	13.1	13.5	11.9	12.7	4.0	5.4	5.7	7.4	-	-	-
75 to 99%	12.0	10.7	12.4	14.1	19.8	17.8	12.9	15.4	9.1	8.0	-	-	-
100 to 124%	8.4	10.7	7.2	5.6	14.8	13.0	6.6	8.1	8.6	11.1	-	-	-
125 to 149%	9.7	3.3	5.2	14.1	4.6	5.4	7.5	7.9	8.6	11.4	-	-	-
150 to 199%	10.5	29.3	29.4	11.0	7.3	7.5	11.4	12.1	16.9	18.9	-	-	-
200 to 299%	12.6	8.0	13.9	10.3	4.6	4.2***	22.8	38.2***	16.0	17.6	-	-	-
300% or more	5.5	4.0	9.3	5.6	3.1	-	26.1	-	17.1	17.0	-	-	-
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL**													
Families	387	67	136	170	316	232	327	193	190	251	1844	-	-
Percent of all families	53.4	44.7	35.1	53.3	65.7	69.9	25.6	33.8	32.8	24.0	33.4	-	-
Mean family income	\$1943	\$2299	\$2017	\$1884	\$1652	\$1716	\$2399	\$2602	\$1561	\$2025	-	-	-
Mean income deficit	\$1924	\$2223	\$1402	\$2029	\$2021	\$2299	\$1593	\$1705	\$1752	\$1523	-	-	-
Percent receiving public assist. income	43.2	46.3	33.8	38.8	50.3	44.8	23.9	26.4	38.4	39.8	-	-	-
Mean size of family	4.22	5.54	3.76	4.25	3.97	4.48	4.43	4.93	3.51	3.88	-	-	-
With related children under 18 yrs.	307	55	76	113	251	205	231	152	117	160	1310	-	-
Mean no. of children under 18 yrs.	3.26	4.71	3.37	3.42	3.06	3.30	3.46	3.70	2.68	2.94	691	-	-
With related children under 6 yrs.	191	44	41	59	124	103	112	74	22	98	-	-	-
Mean no. of children under 6 yrs.	1.62	2.18	1.17	2.00	1.53	1.60	1.96	1.95	-	1.34	-	-	-
Families with female head	221	40	67	52	247	188	134	99	87	126	974	-	-
With related children under 18 yrs.	197	40	45	48	222	176	100	78	62	94	808	-	-
Mean no. of children under 18 yrs.	3.31	5.23	3.07	3.35	2.97	3.23	3.82	3.73	2.76	2.71	-	-	-
With related children under 6 yrs.	128	33	31	23	105	84	53	39	13	68	454	-	-
Percent in labor force	27.3	36.4	45.2	-	36.2	32.1	69.8	76.9	-	25.0	-	-	-
Mean no. of children under 6 yrs.	1.51	2.06	1.23	-	1.46	1.52	1.94	1.85	-	1.41	-	-	-

\* Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

\*\* Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years

\*\*\*200 percent or more

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing

Twenty-eight percent of families in tract 55.01 of the primary area had income less than half of the poverty level (\$3,000 in 1969), the highest percentage occurring in the primary area, followed closely by tract 55.02's 24.5 percent. Proportionately less families claimed incomes below \$1,500 in tracts 56 and 67, with 13.6 and 14 percent respectively. This income group included almost 15 percent of black families in tract 67, suggesting that percentage-wise, less white families fell below this mark. Another 19 percent fell in the \$1,500-\$3,000 range in tracts 55.01 and 56, while an additional 25 percent in tract 55.02 and 15 percent in tract 67 (17 percent of blacks) were included in this income category. Families at or slightly above the poverty level ranged from 8 to 11 percent of primary tract populations. At the other end of the spectrum, between 8 and 10 percent of families in tracts 55.01, 55.02 and 56 had incomes of three times or more the poverty level, generally \$9,000 or more. Such families constituted 17 percent of tract 67 families, almost twice the percentage for the other primary tracts.

Comparison area tract data revealed percentages of families below 50 percent of the poverty level both higher and lower than primary tracts. Three comparison tracts had less than 10 percent of their families in this category; four showed more than one-fourth below this "critical" poverty level, including tract 48's rather large 34 percent figure. Moreover, black families in tract 48 reported nearly 40 percent of their number in this grouping depicting this area as a "poverty pocket". The total percentage of families with below-poverty-level incomes in 1969 ranged from 24 percent in tract 63 to almost 66 percent in tract 48 (70 percent for blacks). Incomes of 100 to 199 percent of the poverty level, while not critical, are considered to indicate serious economic problems, particularly for multimember families. Between 26 and 43 percent of all tract families fell in this grouping. Families in the comparison area whose incomes were between two and three times the poverty level represented as little as five percent of tract 48 population (even less for blacks) to as much as 23 percent of tract 53 population (but more for black families in this tract). This same configuration held forth in the open-ended bracket of income classification, with tract 48 claiming only three percent with incomes \$9,000 and above, while 26 percent of tract 53's families were so designated. Tracts 44-47 had between four and nine percent in this class, and tracts 57 and 63 each identified 17 percent of their families within the group.

Primary area statistics showed 38 percent of all primary area families as having incomes below poverty level with most having children under 18 years. Half again of these contained children under six years of age. Over 60 percent of the families were headed by women, with 1,152 of the 1,297 having children under 18, and 650 of those with children under six years. Individual data for the four tracts revealed variations from the area totals. Tract 67 reported 29 percent of its families with below poverty level (32 percent of blacks), followed by 33 percent in tract 56, 47 percent in tract 55.01, and almost half of tract 55.02 families. Mean family income in 1969 spanned from \$1,662 in tract 67 (\$1,674 for blacks) to \$2,174 in tract 56, while the mean income deficit was at its peak in tract 55.01 (\$2,251) and lowest in tract 67 (\$1,690). These averages are particularly important in the determination of public assistance. Mean family income tells all income received from sources unrelated to public welfare (wages, salaries, trusts, investments, pensions, etc.). The difference between this figure and the "projected" income, i.e., the amount calculated to support adequately a particular family, is the income deficit. This figure is the focal point for determination of further cash and material aid to families. Public assistance was an income source to a major portion of primary area families, with between 29 and 48 percent qualifying for the cash assistance program in the four tracts. Families receiving such assistance averaged 3.5 members in tract 67, around 4.5 members in tracts 55.01 and 56, and 4.85 in tract 55.02. These families averaged between 2.5 and 3.5 children under 18 years; some 1.75 of these, on the average, were under six years old. All but a very few women-headed families claimed children under 18 years,



with averages ranging from 2.6 to 3.5. The average number of children under six years in these families was 1.4 at the lowest (tract 56) and 1.8 at the highest (tract 55.02).

Families with income below the poverty level in comparison area tracts constituted from 26 to 66 percent of all families within a particular tract with an area figure of 33 percent. Percentages in tracts 48 and 53 were several points higher for blacks than for the totals. Mean family income went from \$1,561 in tract 57 to \$2,399 in tract 45. The mean income deficit was generally a lesser amount across the board, from \$1,402 in tract 46 to \$2,223 in tract 45. Tracts 47, 48 and 57 evidenced income deficits higher than actual income, with the difference more pronounced for blacks in tract 48. Over half of the families in tract 48 received public assistance income in 1969, but only 45 percent of black families were so listed. These governmental programs covered from 24 to 46 percent of families in the remaining seven tracts as well. Average family size for public assistance recipients ranged from 3.5 to 5.5 persons in the individual tracts, including 2.7 to 4.7 children under 18 years of age. Of these, approximately one-third to one-half were under six years old.

Just over 50 percent of all comparison area families were headed by women. A majority of such families had children under 18 years, with a figure of 100 percent for the 40 female-headed families in tract 45. This supports tract 45's high average number of children, 5.2 per family, as opposed to the other tracts, whose averages range from 2.7 to 3.8 children under 18 years. As well, a substantial majority of these were children under six years. From 25 percent (in tract 63) to 70 percent (in tract 53) of women family heads were labor force members, reemphasizing the financial responsibility of females in such family situations. For the other tracts for which this information was available, labor force participants included from 27 to 45 percent of women with lead roles in the families. As a note of special interest, 6 percent less black families are headed by females in tract 48 than the total, while 10 percent more are so described in tract 53. Additionally, these particular black families average more children under 18 years as well as under 6 years, and in tract 53, a higher percentage are in the labor force. In one of the most critical poverty areas (tract 48), statistics for black families do not usually variate significantly from the total. In several cases, the individual tract figures seem to belie the general profile, suggesting perhaps that income level is a better grouping factor for certain statistics than is racial composition.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACTORS

Of 13,606 study area persons 3 to 34 years of age enrolled in school, 7,226 were primary area residents, with the remaining 6,380 persons residents of the eight comparison area tracts. (See Table II-4). Of course, the plurality of enrollees were students at public elementary schools, with high school claiming less than one-quarter of the total enrollment. Only 336 of all students were college attendees; of these, more than half (175) were primary area residents. The only significant segment for non-public education was nursery school (pre-kindergarten) enrollees, where public educational facilities claimed less than half, 129 of 268 pupils. Tract 67 alone in the primary area (with the largest white population--about half), garnered 60 of these privately-educated children, and another 24 came from tract 57 in the comparison area. The nature of pre-kindergarten training, however, provides little (if any) academic instruction, and among certain populations, tends to serve as a "child-care center" for working parents.

Special mention is made in this section of persons 16 to 21 years who were not high school graduates and not enrolled in school, popularly known as "high school dropouts". These persons constituted 46 percent of the total 16 to 21 year population in tract 56, and 27, 34.5 and 41 percent of this age group in tracts 55.02, 67 and 55.01 respectively

TABLE II-4

## EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS - PRIMARY AREA

	<u>Census Tracts</u>					Area
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	Total
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT						
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 yrs.	1529	2322	1347	2028		7226
Nursery school	0	40	5	72		117
Public	0	24	5	12		41
Kindergarten	69	194	76	158		497
Public	69	143	72	135		419
Elementary	988	1387	974	1264		4613
Public	988	1387	953	1221		4549
High School	449	642	268	465		1824
Public	449	625	262	458		1794
College	23	59	24	69		175
Percent 16 to 21 yrs. not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	41.0	27.2	46.8	34.5	34.9	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Persons, 25 yrs. and over	2540	2298	2202	3522	2379	10562
No school years completed	107	42	120	83	58	352
Elementary: 1 to 4 yrs.	439	344	407	447	315	1637
5 to 7 yrs.	677	527	438	850	518	2492
8 yrs.	226	122	150	260	167	758
High school: 1 to 3 yrs.	638	653	609	963	602	2863
4 yrs.	346	484	381	726	547	1937
College: 1 to 3 yrs.	72	55	80	92	77	299
4 yrs. or more	35	71	17	101	95	224
Median school years completed	8.2	9.5	8.9	9.4	9.7	-
Percent high school graduates	17.8	26.5	21.7	26.1	30.2	23.3

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing

TABLE II-4 (Cont.)

## EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS - COMPARISON AREA

	Census Tracts										Area
	44	45	46	47	48	48N*	53	53N*	57	63	Total
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 yrs.	1113	205	449	291	760		1446		710	1406	6380
Nursery school	27	0	4	7	10		33		24	46	151
Public	27	0	4	0	10		22		0	25	88
Kindergarten	85	37	24	41	43		62		43	33	368
Public	85	37	24	41	43		62		43	33	368
Elementary	765	124	302	162	526		922		433	849	4083
Public	765	124	302	162	526		906		433	849	4067
High School	199	44	104	81	173		385		194	437	1617
Public	199	44	104	81	159		372		194	428	1581
College	37	0	15	0	8		44		16	41	161
Percent 16 to 21 yrs. not high school graduates and not en- rolled in school	39.5	77.0	40.4	51.6	35.0	38.5	32.5	28.1	36.1	23.3	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons, 25 yrs. and over	1517	319	888	878	871	526	2708	1215	1422	2549	11152
No school years completed	73	5	39	71	28	11	92	62	79	69	456
Elementary: 1 to 4 yrs.	298	41	140	173	214	95	247	118	265	411	1789
5 to 7 yrs.	359	88	248	186	284	193	664	300	333	685	2847
8 yrs.	148	36	111	197	103	67	366	118	160	299	1420
High school: 1 to 3 yrs.	394	113	226	191	178	115	663	316	303	539	2607
4 yrs.	204	23	124	55	48	39	530	259	198	422	1604
College: 1 to 3 yrs.	25	7	0	5	16	6	97	22	80	63	293
4 yrs. or more	16	6	0	0	0	0	49	20	4	61	136
Median school yrs. completed	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.1	7.4	9.0	9.1	8.2	8.4	-
Percent high school graduates	16.2	11.3	14.0	6.8	7.3	8.6	25.0	24.8	19.8	21.4	18.2

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing



in the primary area. Separate statistics for blacks in tract 67 showed a slightly higher percentage of such persons, 34.9 percent. Dropouts made up as much as 77 percent of the age group population in comparison tract 45 and as little as 23 percent in tract 63. Other percentages in the remaining six tracts ranged from 32.5 to 52 percent of this portion of the population. Looking at tracts 48 and 53, for which separate nonwhite enrollment figures are given, dropouts among the black population only represented a higher percentage of persons in tract 48, but a lower figure for tract 53.

The number of persons 25 years and over in the study area was listed at 10,562 for the primary area and 11,152 for the comparison area. Four percent of comparison area residents and 3.3 percent of primary area dwellers received no educational training, or less than one complete year. Persons receiving some or all elementary school education (but no further education) represented about half the residents in each area. About 10 percent completed elementary school (including junior high), while another 35-40 percent claimed partial or full high school education. Of the relative few who had college experience, more than one-third completed four years or more college training. These percentages were slightly higher for primary area students than for their counterparts in the comparison tracts, but do not appear to be significantly different.

Median school years completed ran from 8.2 to 9.5 years in the primary area, evidencing a larger number of persons than might be expected to have the equivalent of a junior high school education or better. Median years completed were somewhat lesser for comparison tracts (from 7.1 to 9.0), but nonetheless showed a better-than-grade-school educational attainment for the persons under study. Almost 21 percent of persons 25 years and older in both areas were high school graduates, with these figures being 23 and 18 percent, respectively, for primary and comparison groupings. Within the primary area, the lowest percentage of high school graduates was 18 percent of tract 55.01 residents, followed closely by the 22 percent figure of tract 56. Tracts 55.02 and 67 both showed over 26 percent of their adult population to have high school diplomas. In the comparison area, however, two tracts (47 and 48) showed percentages well under one-tenth of the surveyed population. Another four tracts showed less than 20 percent high school graduates, while the highest figures were found in tract 63 (21 percent) and tract 53 (25 percent). Thus, only one of the comparison area tracts surpassed the average attainment figure (for high school graduates) of the primary area.

In the three tracts with relatively large white population, school completion for nonwhite persons showed similar figures to those of the tracts with predominantly black populations. The totals, however, showed higher median school years completed for black population in these tracts than for the total population. Looking at the figures individually, the reason that blacks claim a higher average number of years of education than whites in tracts 48, 53 and 67 seems to be that large numbers of black persons completed schooling at various points through high school graduation, although proportionally more white persons had attended college. In the two comparison tracts, relatively few persons completed more than three years of college work (none in tract 48, and 49, of which 20 were black, in tract 53). In tract 67, about 3 percent of all persons 25 and over completed four or more years of college, with 95 of 101 persons so classified being black, showing a reverse characteristic to the comparison tracts. Indeed, this primary area tract supports the proposition that black people in our two study areas are generally better educated (referring to years completed) than are their white neighbors.



## EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of males 16 years and over in the labor force was two points higher, on the average, in the primary area than in the comparison area, as shown in Table II-5. Three primary tracts had figures of 70 percent or higher (with black males in tract 67 showing a larger percentage than whites), while tract 55.02 showed a relatively low 61 percent. On the other hand, comparison tracts ranged from a low 45 percent in tract 48 to a high 78 percent in tract 53 (and even higher for the tract 53 black population). Half of the eight tracts showed figures in the 60th percentile. Unemployment rates in the primary area ranged from 4.0 to 5.9, with an average of 4.9 percent. The rate of unemployment among blacks in tract 67 was 1.1 higher than for the total population. Rates in the comparison tracts ranged from as little as 1.9 percent of tract 63 males to as much as 7.7 percent in tract 44. In tract 48, blacks again registered 1.1 percent higher unemployment than the total; however, tract 53 blacks claimed no participation in the 2 percent unemployment indicated for the total population.

Among males 16 to 21, 60 percent in each area were not enrolled in school at the time of the Census. Some 62 percent of these young men in the primary area, and 59 percent in the comparison area, were not high school graduates, or "dropouts". Slightly less than half of the primary area dropouts were unemployed or not in the labor force, while a smaller proportion of comparison males were so characterized. Women averaged much lower participation in the labor force (47 percent in the primary area and 43 percent in the comparison area), with blacks showing less participation in the primary area, but greater enrollment in the two comparison tracts. Less than half the women with husbands present in the primary area were in the labor force, while the corresponding figure for comparison females was just over one-third. Again, 50 percent of primary area women with their own children under 6 years were labor force members, while 41 percent of such comparison area women were so characterized.

Of 7,705 employed persons in the primary area, the largest occupation group was service workers (except private household), followed by operatives (except transport). Adding in the exceptions, each category would account for about 2,000 employees, with the remaining workers divided among various white collar (1,600) and other blue collar (1,800) classifications. This distribution also held in the individual tracts, with few exceptions. In the comparison area, 6,540 persons were employed in total, dominated by service workers, operatives, clerical and kindred workers. Over 1,500 of these were in white collar positions, while the remaining 5,000 were employed in "manual-type" labor. Less than a third of employed females in the primary area were in white collar positions, with almost half of these clerical and kindred workers. Of the remaining workers, the majority were service or private household workers, with another large segment employed as operatives. These observations were also generally true for women in the comparison area, although more females tended to work in service employment than in clerical or operative positions, and the number of private household workers outweighed all other service workers.

Most of the population in either area worked within the city of Atlanta, but outside the central business district, located due north from comparison tracts 44-48. Only 102 of 5,459 persons in the primary area worked outside the (then 5 county) SMSA, while 62 of 5,517 comparison area residents traveled that distance to work. A higher percentage of comparison workers than primary workers were employed in the central business district, as proximity would suggest, while the primary tracts, farther out in the city, employed more of their residents outside the city limits (but within Fulton County).

TABLE II-5

## EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS - PRIMARY AREA

	Census Tracts					Area
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	Total
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Male 16 yrs. & over	1488	1184	1443	2030	1381	6145
Labor Force	1071	720	1011	1523	1095	4325
Percent of Total	72.0	60.8	70.1	75.0	79.3	70.4
Civilian Labor Force	1064	720	1011	1512	1084	4307
Employed	1001	687	958	1451	1029	4097
Unemployed	63	33	53	61	55	210
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.1	4.9
Not in Labor Force	417	464	432	507	286	1820
Inmate of Institution	7	0	29	0		36
Enrolled in School	87	117	64	110		378
Other under 65 yrs.	192	236	266	250		944
Other 65 years & over	131	111	73	147		462
Male, 16 to 21 yrs.	278	340	323	356		1297
Not Enrolled in school	146	152	252	222		772
Not High School graduates	111	84	173	111		479
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	57	89	34		215
Female, 16 yrs. & over	1917	2054	1634	2838	2096	8443
Labor Force	845	988	752	1360	1106	3945
Percent of Total	44.1	48.1	46.0	47.9	38.1	46.7
Civilian Labor Force	845	988	752	1360	1106	3945
Employed	769	895	705	1239	1004	3608
Unemployed	76	93	47	121	102	337
Percent of Civilian labor force	9.0	9.4	6.3	8.9	9.2	8.5
Not in Labor Force	1072	1066	882	1478	990	4498
Married women, husband present	746	624	623	1237		3230
In Labor Force	329	314	297	579	458	1519
With Own children under 6 years	183	227	203	407		1020
In Labor Force	87	113	111	199	150	510
OCCUPATION						
Total employed, 16 yrs. and over	1770	1582	1663	2690	2033	7705
Professional, tech. and kindred workers	139	73	70	139	122	421
Managers, Admin., except farm	38	15	62	73	49	188
Sales workers	28	39	18	68	47	153
Clerical and kindred workers	132	163	138	426	301	859
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred workers	150	155	225	350	169	880
Operatives, except transport	359	291	278	536	380	1464

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

TABLE II-5 (Cont.)

## EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS - PRIMARY AREA

	<u>Census Tracts</u>					Area Total
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	
Transport equipment operatives	119	128	142	189	133	578
Laborers, except farm	202	139	266	244	202	851
Farm workers	14	19	7	20	20	60
Service workers	396	353	357	451	416	1557
Private household workers	193	207	100	194	194	694
<u>Female employed, 16 yrs. &amp; over</u>	769	895	705	1239	1004	3608
Professional, tech., and kindred workers	81	37	56	111	106	285
Managers, Admin., except farm	0	10	0	23	16	33
Sales workers	13	34	13	57	42	117
Clerical and kindred workers	98	124	65	284	199	571
Secretaries, stenos, typists	29	15	16	86	0	146
Operatives, incl. transport	184	183	143	295	207	805
Other blue-collar workers	29	44	100	62	50	235
Farm workers	0	5	0	0	0	5
Service workers, except private household	174	251	228	213	190	866
Private household workers	190	207	100	194	194	691
PLACE OF WORK						
Inside SMSA	1138	1061	1161	1997		5357
Fulton County:						
Atlanta - central business dist.	79	111	101	205		496
Atlanta city (part)	854	662	778	1410		3704
Remainder of Fulton County	92	148	77	161		478
Outside SMSA	0	15	13	74		102
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION						
All workers	1673	1556	1641	2614		7484
Private auto: driver	545	568	444	1225		2782
passenger	200	150	224	389		963
Bus or streetcar	755	664	764	799		2982
Subway, elevated train or railroad	0	0	11	0		11
Walked to work	85	132	96	120		433
Worked at home	33	8	45	10		96
INDUSTRY						
<u>Total employed, 16 yrs. &amp; over</u>	1770	1582	1663	2690		7705
Construction	165	89	198	194		646
Manufacturing	335	306	289	583		1513
Transportation	48	41	53	189		331
Communications, Utilities and Sanitary Services	50	17	174	73		314
Wholesale trade	72	63	88	147		370

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

TABLE II-5 (Cont.)  
EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS - PRIMARY AREA  
(Cont.)

	<u>Census Tracts</u>					Area Total
	55.01	55.02	56	67	67N*	
Retail trade	204	243	208	381		1036
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	57	60	18	60		195
Business & repair services	64	25	110	77		276
Personal services	356	417	207	353		1333
Health services	73	104	56	162		395
Education services	69	64	81	134		348
Other professional & related serv.	137	39	93	131		400
Public administration	100	81	52	164		397
Other industries	40	33	36	42		151
CLASS OF WORKERS						
<u>Total employed, 16 yrs. &amp; over</u>	1770	1582	1663	2690		7705
Private wage & salary workers	1343	1302	1216	2124		5985
Government workers	349	259	357	474		1439
Local government workers	192	129	190	236		747
Self-employed workers	78	11	85	92		266
Unpaid family workers	0	10	5	0		15

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing



TABLE II-5 (Cont.)

## EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS - COMPARISON AREA

	Census Tracts										Area
	44	45	46	47	48	48N*	53	53N*	57	63	Total
EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
Male, 16 yrs. & over	765	222	519	455	392	266	1662	810	783	1431	6229
Labor Force	455	163	350	316	178	149	1297	642	532	970	4261
Percent of total	59.5	73.4	67.4	69.5	45.4	56.0	78.0	79.3	67.9	67.8	68.4
Civilian Labor Force	455	163	350	316	178	149	1281	642	532	970	4245
Employed	420	158	336	300	168	139	1255	642	512	952	4101
Unemployed	35	5	14	16	10	10	26	0	20	18	144
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	3.1	4.0	5.1	5.6	6.7	2.0	0.0	3.8	1.9	3.4
Not in Labor Force	310	59	169	139	214	117	365	168	251	461	1968
Inmate of Institution										9	9
Enrolled in School	60	15	20	21	37	-	84	-	49	75	361
Other under 65 years	171	25	99	65	118	-	177	-	97	208	960
Other 65 years and over	79	19	50	53	59	-	104	-	105	169	638
Male, 16 to 21 years	194	31	86	74	104	-	361	-	144	246	1240
Not enrolled in school	115	18	52	53	50	-	224	-	71	158	741
Not high school graduates	83	18	43	43	39	-	98	-	43	72	439
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	13	5	13	29	-	26	-	16	19	155
Female, 16 years and over	1274	198	614	616	696	449	1963	930	989	1881	8231
Labor Force	448	75	344	201	247	209	774	416	404	1013	3506
Percent of total	35.2	37.9	56.0	32.6	35.5	46.5	39.4	44.7	40.8	53.9	42.6
Civilian Labor Force	448	75	344	201	247	209	774	416	404	1013	3506
Employed	390	70	321	175	236	198	728	388	360	967	3247
Unemployed	58	5	23	26	11	11	46	28	44	46	259
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	12.9	6.7	6.7	12.9	4.5	5.3	5.9	6.7	10.9	4.5	7.4
Not in Labor Force	826	123	270	415	449	240	1189	514	585	868	4725
Married women, husband present	360	103	235	223	150	-	929	-	379	647	3026
In Labor Force	146	54	114	68	40	36	324	129	133	349	1228
With own children under 6 years	139	38	49	49	38	-	274	-	83	97	767
In Labor Force	61	24	19	0	12	12	94	43	49	55	314
OCCUPATION											
Total employed, 16 yrs. and over	810	228	657	475	404	337	1983	1030	872	1919	6540
Professional, tech. & kindred workers	32	6	4	0	19	19	56	5	52	105	274
Managers, Admin., except farm	17	22	5	0	19	19	32	17	15	9	119
Sales workers	34	0	0	15	14	5	49	12	8	25	145
Clerical and kindred workers	83	0	55	24	45	37	348	175	106	349	1010
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	66	15	45	63	23	17	301	74	43	114	670
Operatives, except transport	133	31	115	64	86	68	346	182	149	197	1121
Transport equipment operatives	35	32	47	9	18	13	204	146	42	166	553
Laborers, except farm	129	46	111	122	20	17	210	130	136	163	937
Farm workers	23	0	0	10	7	7	28	15	8	44	120
Service workers	163	57	125	70	101	92	327	192	182	455	1480
Private household workers	95	19	150	98	52	43	82	82	131	292	919
Female employed, 16 yrs. & over	390	70	321	175	236	198	728	388	360	967	3247
Professional, tech., & kindred workers	26	0	0	0	11	11	21	5	40	78	176
Managers and Admin., except farm	17	0	0	0	7	7	11	0	10	0	45
Sales workers	5	0	0	9	9	5	30	4	0	6	59
Clerical and kindred workers	36	0	45	10	35	27	206	83	37	225	594
Secretaries, stenos, typists	0	0	10	4	4	0	48	0	8	38	112

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population



TABLE II-5 (Cont.)  
EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS - COMPARISON AREA  
(Cont.)

	Census Tracts										Area Total
	44	45	46	47	48	48N*	53	53N*	57	63	
Operatives, including transport	75	25	44	44	72	58	112	43	55	81	508
Other blue-collar workers	13	0	0	4	5	5	45	11	5	51	123
Farm workers	10	0	0	5	0	0	17	4	0	10	42
Service workers, except private households	113	39	82	5	45	42	204	156	85	228	801
Private household workers	95	6	150	98	52	43	82	82	128	288	899
PLACE OF WORK											
Inside SMSA	492	180	559	351	307	-	1553	-	640	1373	5455
Fulton County:											
Atlanta - central business district	64	7	59	41	58	-	157	-	71	157	614
Atlanta city (part)	307	109	382	199	218	-	1117	-	448	958	3738
Remainder of Fulton County	56	42	30	41	7	-	70	-	18	134	398
Outside SMSA	15	0	0	0	6	-	20	-	0	21	62
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION											
All workers	758	203	624	446	389	-	1962	-	879	1940	7201
Private auto: driver	131	38	173	104	56	-	910	-	353	599	2364
passenger	128	7	100	119	9	-	248	-	186	265	1062
Bus or streetcar	375	121	319	201	258	-	619	-	296	871	3060
Subway, elevated train or railroad	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	7	7
Walked to work	85	14	22	16	59	-	109	-	29	81	415
Worked at home	0	7	10	6	0	-	17	-	5	32	77
INDUSTRY											
<u>Total employed, 16 years and over</u>	810	228	657	475	404	-	1983	-	872	1919	7348
Construction	68	51	62	80	21	-	168	-	78	159	687
Manufacturing	149	34	83	70	59	-	462	-	176	201	1234
Transportation	26	6	35	6	7	-	72	-	59	102	313
Communication, Utilities & Sanitary Serv.	28	26	34	31	15	-	121	-	43	52	350
Wholesale trade	33	14	12	11	32	-	62	-	15	95	274
Retail trade	114	22	88	27	41	-	296	-	93	321	1002
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	0	18	13	23	-	74	-	2	105	251
Business and repair services	17	0	6	53	12	-	71	-	24	66	249
Personal services	171	41	188	120	88	-	218	-	199	353	1378
Health services	29	11	48	17	26	-	68	-	29	106	334
Educational services	27	5	15	0	30	-	107	-	43	105	332
Other professional & related services	63	0	33	4	27	-	107	-	46	92	372
Public administration	30	10	5	14	9	-	109	-	53	102	332
Other industries	39	8	30	29	14	-	43	-	12	60	235
CLASS OF WORKERS											
<u>Total employed, 16 years and over</u>	810	228	657	475	404	-	1983	-	872	1919	7348
Private wage and salary workers	639	157	549	370	300	-	1538	-	745	1548	5846
Government workers	143	42	95	96	83	-	390	-	113	325	1287
Local government workers	88	31	46	67	48	-	235	-	55	134	704
Self-employed workers	28	29	13	9	21	-	55	-	14	46	215

\*Data for the Negro population only are provided as available for tracts with less than 93 percent black total population

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing

Transportation to work was primarily by private auto or bus in both areas, with a larger percentage of primary workers indicating themselves to be the drivers of the automobiles, rather than passengers. This was especially evident in tract 67, showing a 3:1 ratio of drivers to passengers of private autos. In the comparison area, most of the workers in tract 45 and 48 relied on the bus system for transportation, with relatively few depending on automobiles, while almost half of tract 53 workers indicated themselves as drivers of private vehicles. As indicated in the preceding paragraph, few workers used railroads to get to work, because most employment is in the near vicinity, while over 400 persons in each area lived close enough to walk to work or were forced to do so due to lack of other means.

Industries employing the largest members of workers in the primary area were, in order, manufacturing, personal services, and the retail trade. Construction was also important to tract 56 workers, while the other tracts tended to follow the consensual pattern. In the comparison area, personal services was the largest industrial employer, followed by manufacturing, retail trade and construction. Tract 67 showed the largest segment of its population in manufacturing, and tract 45 in construction, while all six of the others showed personal services as the principal employer.

As would be expected, most of the workers in either area were private wage and salary workers, with 78 percent in the primary area and 80 percent in the comparison tracts. Another 19 percent of primary workers are employed by local, State or Federal government, and 48 percent of comparison employees. About half of the primary area employed worked for local government, while a larger proportion of comparison workers were so employed. The remainder of workers were self-employed or unpaid household workers. Examination of individual tract statistics on work classes revealed no significant deviation from the areal structures.

This section on employment has characterized the primary area as enjoying higher employment of both males and females, while experiencing slightly greater "high school dropout" problems than the comparison area. Most of the workers in either area were employed in service positions or as operatives, with manufacturing and personal services industries dominating the employment scene. Most of the workers were employed inside the city limits of Atlanta, with comparison area workers tending more to work in the central business district. On the other hand, primary workers were more likely to be employed outside the city limits (but within Fulton County). Workers tended to rely on buses or private autos for work transportation, with noticeable differences among the various tracts in each area. Almost four-fifths of the workers in each area (slightly less for primary residents) were private wage and salary workers, with most of the remainder serving as government employees, and about half of those on the local level.

#### HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 1970 Census summarized characteristics of housing units and their occupants in two major divisions (presented in Tables II-6 and II-7): occupancy, utilization and related financial characteristics, and structural, equipment and related financial characteristics. These statistics are presented in detail for the total populations of each tract and for the two areas, with selected characteristics given in Tables II-6a and II-7a for the three tracts with 25 percent or more white population.

##### Occupancy, Utilization and Financial Data

The primary area, with over 350 less total housing units than the comparison tracts, showed a larger percentage of renter-occupied units and a smaller figure for units vacant year-round. Of owner-occupied units, about 31 percent in the primary area claimed white ownership, with most of these (388 of 458) in the 25 percent white tract

TABLE II-6

OCCUPANCY, UTILIZATION, AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
PRIMARY AREA

	Total All Tracts	55.01	Census Tracts 55.02	56	67	Area Total
<u>All housing units</u>	14861	1637	1611	1419	2577	7244
TENURE, RACE AND VACANCY STATUS						
Owner Occupied	3141	372	224	136	753	1485
White	864	19	43	8	388	458
Negro	2271	353	181	128	365	1027
Renter Occupied	10498	1124	1340	1136	1709	5309
White	1194	9	32	8	311	360
Negro	9298	1115	1307	1128	1398	4948
Vacant year-round	1219	141	47	147	114	449
For sale only	36	3	1	5	1	10
For rent	1043	124	41	113	105	383
Vacant less than 2 months	761	93	29	70	89	281
Median rent asked	-	\$57	\$56	\$66	\$62	-
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES						
<u>All Units</u>	596	79	25	97	39	240
Owner occupied	112	19	5	7	14	45
Negro	85	19	4	6	2	31
Renter occupied	411	54	19	77	23	173
Negro	374	54	18	76	18	166
Vacant year-round	73	6	1	13	2	22
For rent	58	5	1	11	2	19
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS						
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	360	47	13	91	17	168
Access only through other living quarters	80	7	4	27	9	47
ROOMS IN UNIT						
1 room	120	18	8	26	6	58
2 rooms	657	77	50	38	54	219
3 rooms	4316	549	428	318	510	1805
4 rooms	5061	473	571	713	1196	2953
5 rooms	2371	210	320	152	418	1100
6 to 8 rooms	2239	300	229	161	375	1065
9 rooms or more	94	10	5	11	17	43
Median	-	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	-
<u>All occupied housing units</u>	13639	1496	1564	1272	2462	6794
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	2634	274	223	174	396	1067
2 persons	3516	384	335	275	676	1670

TABLE II-6 (Cont.)

OCCUPANCY, UTILIZATION, AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
PRIMARY AREA

	Total All Tracts	Census Tracts				Area Total
		55.01	55.02	56	67	
3 to 5 persons	5250	547	679	542	1127	2895
6 or more persons	2239	291	327	281	263	1162
Median, all occupied units	-	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.8	-
Median, owner occupied units	-	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.8	-
Median, renter occupied units	-	3.0	3.5	3.4	2.8	-
Units with roomers, boarders, lodgers	784	104	40	106	80	330
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	10492	1086	1111	860	2067	5124
1.01 to 1.50	1996	229	333	223	303	1088
1.51 or more	1151	181	120	189	92	582
Units with all plumbing						
1.01 or more persons	3013	391	447	379	382	1599
VALUE						
<u>Specified owner occupied units*</u>	2670	316	188	110	675	1289
Less than \$5000	157	21	22	2	19	64
\$5000 to \$7499	418	48	31	12	81	172
\$7500 to \$9999	671	94	59	34	172	359
\$10,000 to \$14,999	991	105	55	41	312	513
\$15,000 or more	408	48	21	21	91	181
Median	-	\$9900	\$9200	\$10600	\$11000	-
CONTRACT RENT						
<u>Specified renter occupied units**</u>	10272	1096	1311	1127	1676	5210
Less than \$30	958	25	229	7	358	619
\$30 to \$39	921	75	175	16	124	390
\$40 to \$59	3690	504	487	298	277	1566
\$60 to \$79	3619	347	327	687	760	2121
\$80 to \$99	706	108	62	84	82	336
\$100 or more	267	22	6	31	55	114
No cash rent	111	15	25	4	20	64
Median	-	\$57	\$51	\$65	\$63	-

\* Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business or property

\*\*Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units

SOURCE: 1970 U.S Census of Housing



TABLE II-6 (Cont.)  
OCCUPANCY, UTILIZATION, AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
COMPARISON AREA

	Census Tracts								Area
	'44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Total
<u>All housing units</u>	1244	299	611	771	651	1661	875	1505	7617
TENURE, RACE AND VACANCY STATUS									
Owner Occupied	108	17	60	106	13	571	287	494	1656
White	1	1	3	10	3	338	43	7	406
Negro	107	16	57	96	10	227	244	487	1244
Renter Occupied	1059	211	425	450	623	950	540	931	5189
White	10	2	12	242	522	24	22	834	
Negro	1048	209	425	438	381	426	515	908	4350
Vacant year-round	77	71	126	214	15	140	47	80	770
For sale only	0	2	4	1	0	9	0	10	26
For rent	70	60	117	185	12	112	40	64	660
Vacant less than 2 months	50	57	66	141	10	83	36	37	480
Median rent asked	\$59	\$63	\$52	\$51	\$37	\$77	\$50	\$52	-
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES									
<u>All Units</u>	40	6	62	57	15	57	66	53	356
Owner occupied	5	0	2	12	1	11	15	21	67
Negro	5	0	2	11	0	3	12	21	54
Renter occupied	30	4	40	43	14	40	42	25	238
Negro	30	4	40	42	12	16	39	25	208
Vacant year-round	5	2	20	2	0	6	9	7	51
For rent	3	2	19	0	0	4	5	6	39
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS									
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	35	4	35	17	7	33	30	31	192
Access only through other living quarters	8	2	1	4	2	5	5	6	33
ROOMS IN UNIT									
1 room	9	3	19	1	1	7	14	8	62
2 rooms	93	14	74	33	56	44	41	83	438
3 rooms	546	71	216	344	164	301	314	555	2511
4 rooms	295	149	196	180	289	435	218	346	2108
5 rooms	229	29	48	131	123	348	116	247	1271
6 to 8 rooms	71	30	56	77	17	500	164	259	1174
9 rooms or more	1	3	2	4	1	26	7	7	51
Median	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.6	3.8	3.8	-
<u>All occupied housing units</u>	1167	228	485	556	636	1521	827	1425	6845
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	380	35	103	150	152	237	191	319	1567
2 persons	265	51	142	160	167	410	246	405	1846
3 to 5 persons	336	98	165	163	232	583	289	489	2355
6 or more persons	186	44	75	83	85	291	101	212	1077
Median, all occupied units	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.5	-
Median, owner occupied units	2.3	3.8	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	-
Median, renter occupied units	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	-
Units with roomers, boarders, lodgers	48	33	55	47	19	92	65	95	454



TABLE II-6 (Cont.)

OCCUPANCY, UTILIZATION, AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
COMPARISON AREA

	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Area Total
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	913	162	345	429	516	1229	663	1111	5368
1.01 to 1.50	183	43	73	60	87	193	88	181	908
1.51 or more	71	23	67	67	33	99	76	133	569
Units with all plumbing									
1.01 or more persons	247	64	125	120	119	280	154	305	1414
VALUE									
<u>Specified owner occupied units*</u>	83	10	47	81	10	474	250	426	1381
Less than \$5000	6	2	5	9	2	18	26	25	93
\$5000 to \$7499	36	1	15	15	4	56	47	87	246
\$7500 to \$9999	20	1	3	30	0	102	57	109	322
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	4	15	20	3	222	62	137	478
\$15,000 or more	6	2	9	7	1	76	58	68	227
Median	\$7500	\$12500	\$10100	\$8900	\$6900	\$11000	\$9800	\$9800	-
CONTRACT RENT									
<u>Specified renter occupied units**</u>	1014	201	414	440	615	935	531	912	5062
Less than \$30	161	4	11	8	131	7	4	13	339
\$30 to \$39	161	9	27	58	152	10	37	77	531
\$40 to \$59	413	63	169	262	203	188	321	505	2124
\$60 to \$79	245	115	190	95	111	348	134	260	1498
\$80 to \$99	33	6	15	9	16	238	21	32	370
\$100 or more	0	3	1	3	0	129	9	8	153
No cash rent	1	1	1	5	2	15	5	17	47
Median	\$49	\$63	\$60	\$49	\$42	\$75	\$54	\$55	-

\* Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business or property

\*\*Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more

SOURCE: 1970 U.S. Census of Housing

TABLE II-6a

OCCUPANCY, UTILIZATION AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS  
OF HOUSING UNITS WITH NEGRO HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD: 1970

	Census Tracts		
	48	53	67
All occupied housing units	391	653	1763
<u>TENURE AND PLUMBING</u>			
Owner occupied	10	227	365
With all plumbing facilities	10	224	363
Renter occupied	381	426	1398
With all plumbing facilities	369	410	1380
<u>ROOMS</u>			
1 room	-	3	4
2 rooms	39	6	26
3 and 4 rooms	242	270	1378
5 and 6 rooms	100	270	304
7 rooms or more	10	104	51
Median	4.0	4.8	4.0
<u>PERSONS</u>			
1 person	59	68	231
2 and 3 persons	140	207	847
4 and 5 persons	119	168	478
6 persons or more	73	210	207
Median	3.4	4.0	3.0
Units with roomers, boarders or lodgers	19	61	54
<u>PERSONS PER ROOM</u>			
1.00 or less	287	469	1424
1.01 or 1.50	76	117	255
1.51 or more	28	67	84
Units with all plumbing - 1.01 or more	103	178	329
<u>VALUE</u>			
Specified owner occupied units	7	201	326
Less than \$5000	1	6	10
\$5000 to \$9999	2	45	111
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	110	161
\$15,000 to \$19,999	-	31	41
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1	8	3
\$35,000 or more	-	1	-
Median	\$10,400	\$11,800	\$11,400
<u>CONTRACT RENT</u>			
Specified renter occupied units	372	413	1361
Median rent	\$46	\$73	\$61

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

67. Interestingly, the number of white owners in tract 67 outnumbered black owners by 388 to 365 persons. White owners claimed less than one-fourth of owner-occupied units in the comparison area, with only the equally-divided tract 53 showing more white than black owners. Tract 48, with some 72 percent blacks in residence, showed the smallest absolute number of owner-occupied units with only 13, as opposed to 623 renter-occupied units and 15 units designated as vacant year round.

Renter-occupied units accounted for the bulk of all primary as well as comparison tracts. Without exception in the primary area, the overwhelming majority of renters were black, with only tract 53 resisting this profile in the comparison area. Units vacant year-round were not an important factor in either area, although only six percent of primary area housing units were not occupied during the year, as opposed to 10 percent of units in the comparison area.

Lack of proper plumbing facilities was mostly confined to black renters, although black units in the other categories in the primary area showed a tendency toward this need as well. Blacks in tract 67, in particular, (as shown in Table II-6a) claimed 363 of 365 owner-occupied units with full plumbing; and all but 18 of 1,398 renter units were also thus equipped. This left 12 of the lacking units to the white owner population and five of the renter-occupied units, another exception to the general make-up of the primary area.

In the comparison area, only tract 45 claimed full plumbing facilities for all owner-occupied units, while only one such unit was lacking in tract 48. Again, the absence of adequate plumbing among owners was largely confined to blacks, except in tract 53, which listed 8 of 11 defective units with white owners. This observation was duplicated for rental units, with 24 of the 30 inadequate units being accounted for in tract 53. Table II-6a, already referenced, shows separate black characteristics for tenure and plumbing for tracts 48 and 53, showing that a substantial majority of black owners (all those in tract 48, and all but three in tract 53) and renters reported adequate plumbing facilities.

Complete kitchen facilities were claimed for all but 168 of primary units, although an additional 47 units were noted to have access only through other living quarters, indicating multiple-family dwellings and shared facilities. The most common occurrence of this need was in tract 56 with 118 units (out of 1,419 total) in these two categories, while tract 55.02 showed only 17 of 1,611 units as having incomplete or atypical kitchen arrangements. Of 7,617 housing units in the comparison area, 225 lacked either complete facilities or direct access, a slightly smaller percentage than in the primary tracts. Five tracts showed between 30 and 35 units with inadequate kitchens, while the other three tracts showed a total among them of 28 such units. Units with indirect access, ranging from one unit in tract 46 to eight units in tract 44, were lower across the board in the comparison tracts than in the primary area, indicating less multiple-family units and more adequate kitchen facilities for comparison area housing units.

The median number of rooms per unit in the primary tracts ranged from 3.9 to 4.1 rooms per unit. A plurality of units reported four rooms each, with over 80 percent of the units contained in the 3-to-5 rooms category. Data for blacks in tract 67 yielded a lower average rooms per unit, 4.0 instead of 4.1, with over three-fourths of the units claiming 3 to 4 rooms. Median figures for the comparison tracts were somewhat lower, from 3.5 rooms per unit in tracts 44, 46 and 47 up to a high 4.6 in tract 53. Black statistics for tract 53 showed an even larger median figure of 4.8 rooms, reemphasizing the relative "advantage" of blacks over whites in this one tract. Additionally, blacks in tract 48 claimed 4.0 rooms per unit in contrast to the 3.9 reported for the total residency. Overall, more units in the comparison area were listed with 3 rooms than any other number, although three tracts showed the



4-room classification as their largest. Generally speaking, housing units for comparison area residents were smaller, except for tract 53, than those of their neighbors in the primary tracts.

Looking only at occupied housing units, we find the median number of persons per unit in the primary area scaled from 2.8 in tract 67 to 3.4 in tract 56. The average number of persons is significantly lower for owner-occupied units than for renter-occupied units in tracts 55.01 and 55.02, although it is the same or higher in tracts 56 and 67, indicating perhaps a higher standard of living for these areas. Tract 67 black data shows a higher number of persons per unit than the total shows. Once again, the averages for the comparison area are lower than those of the primary, but in this case, the lower figures indicate an advantage. Median values for all units range from 2.3 persons per unit in tracts 44 and 47 to 3.1 in tract 45. In three tracts, averages are equal for owner- and renter-occupied units, while two tracts show higher medians for owner-occupied units and three have more persons in their renter-occupied units. Tracts 48 and 53 show significantly higher averages for their black population, tract 48 reporting 3.4 persons as opposed to the total figure of 2.5, and tract 53 with a whopping 4.0-person average compared with the 3.0 person median which includes white residents. This would support the generalization that blacks in these tracts tend to have larger "family units" (persons living in the same household) than do whites in the same neighborhoods.

Both areas show the overwhelming majority of units with one person or less per room, although 71 units in the primary area and 63 comparison units reporting inadequate plumbing had averages of more than one person per room. All of the blacks in tract 67 had full plumbing, while one unit in tract 48 and six in tract 53 reported inadequate facilities.

Value of owner-occupied units in the primary area was generally higher than in the comparison area. The lowest primary value reported was \$9,200 in tract 55.02, while the highest was tract 67's \$11,000 median figure. Corresponding figures in the comparison area ranged from \$6,900 in tract 48 to \$12,500 in tract 45, with five comparison tracts registering below \$10,000 average value. Median value for black units in tract 67 was \$400 higher than the tract average, while unusually larger for tracts 48 and 53. In fact, median value in tract 48 for blacks was \$10,400, \$3,500 higher than the area low reported for the total tract population, and \$800 higher on the average in tract 53. A smaller number of owner-occupied units was reported in tract 48 (10); seven of these had black owners, leaving only three units to whites. Although the white-owned units were obviously of much lower value, such small segments of the population do not lend well to broad generalizations. The higher median values for blacks in tracts 53 and 67, on the other hand, do point to at least a small disparity in value of owner-occupied units in favor of black residents.

The last specified characteristic in Tables II-6 and II-6a concerns contract rent for specified renter-occupied units, a somewhat more important indicator since the majority of the population in both areas live in such units. Over 20 percent of the units in the primary area paid less than \$40 rent per month (including "no cash rent" units), compared with just over 18 percent in the comparison area. Median rent ranged from \$51 to \$65 in the primary area, with tract 67 blacks paying \$2 less per month than the average for all persons in that tract, while the fluctuation was much wider in the comparison area, from \$42 in tract 48 (as opposed to \$46 for blacks only) to \$75 in tract 53, again \$2 lower per month for blacks.

This section has characterized housing in the primary area as renter-dominated, generally well equipped as to plumbing and kitchen facilities, with about four rooms per unit on the average. Generally speaking, three persons or more occupied each unit, with this average higher among renters. Crowded conditions were noted in some

1,670 of 6,794 occupied units with more than one person per room, although the real concern here is for the 71 such units which lacked adequate plumbing. Value of owner-occupied units varied between \$9-11,000 in the primary area, with only 64 of 1,289 units worth less than \$5,000. Contract rent averaged between \$51 and \$63, with over one-fifth of the units carrying rents of less than \$40 per month. The comparison area showed many of the same characteristics, although more of its units complained of faulty plumbing or lack of kitchen facilities. Rooms per unit averaged lower in the comparison area than in the primary tracts, as well as persons per units. Persons per room, as would be expected, averaged less in the comparison tracts, with a correspondingly lower number of crowded units with inadequate plumbing. Two tracts with only 10 owner-occupied units each showed the extreme median values, with the other six tracts falling pretty much below the standard values for primary units. Contract rent ran a much higher scale in the comparison area, from relatively low to relatively high, with most tracts reporting lower rent than the primary averages. The separate statistics for blacks (presented in Table II-6a) for three tracts with 25 percent or more white population presented a picture of black units with more rooms and persons than their white neighbors, with higher-valued owner-occupied units and lower contract rent than shown for the total tract populations.

### Structural, Equipment and Financial Characteristics

The largest number of housing units in both the primary and comparison areas were the single-unit structures, a category including free-standing houses, mobile homes and trailers. Recently, the city of Atlanta banished mobile homes and trailers within city limits, but during the study period (1965-1970) and at the time of the 1970 Census, such dwellings were permitted within our tracts. The structural profile of each of the two areas under study is decidedly different, although both areas follow the general scheme of mostly one-unit structures, followed by multiple-unit dwellings, small apartment houses, and duplexes, although duplexes are third in importance in the comparison area. About 39 percent of primary area families lived in single-unit structures, as compared with 44 percent in the comparison area. Another 31 percent of primary housing units were located in large complexes (5 or more units) but only 75 of these were in structures of 50 or more units. Corresponding figures for the comparison area show 29 percent in multi-unit housing, with 351 of those units in large structures. In fact, multi-unit structures in tract 44 alone account for 282 of those housing units. The remaining 30 percent of primary area units were in structures of 2, 3 or 4 units, with small apartment buildings outnumbering duplexes by 4:3. This category also accounts for the final 27 percent of comparison units, although the ratio there was better than 5:3 in favor of the two-unit structures.

Only 21 housing units in the primary area were in structures built within the last year, with tracts 55.02 and 67 reporting no such structures. These tracts lagged behind in earlier periods as well, while in the 1960-64 period major additions (over one-third of the 1970 total) were built to tract 56. The period between 1950 and 1959 was the big building period for tracts 55.02 and 67, adding between the two over 2,000 housing units, while smaller building plans had been carried out in the previous decade. The only tract to show a substantial number of its housing units in structures more than 30 years old was tract 55.01, which claimed almost half of its 1,637 units in the earliest category. The structural composition of the comparison area was much similar, with no substantial building within the past year. Actually, the only significant building program in the past five years was tract 44's 648 units in the 1965-68 period, accounting for more than half of its 1970 total. Generally, building was steady and undramatic in the comparison area over the years since 1940, with a major increase to be noted in the 1940-49 decade. Except for tract 45 (incidentally, with the smallest number of housing units), a substantial portion of each of the comparison tracts were structures 30 or more years old. Note particularly that 958 of tract 53's 1,661 housing units were in existence in 1939, characterizing this



tract as largely residential in earlier days of "white" Atlanta, thus helping to explain the continued white residence (50 percent of the total tract population) in that area.

Standard heating equipment was non-existent in the majority of housing units with about 60 percent of primary units and slightly less than that percentage of comparison units reporting nonstandard equipment (space heaters, fireplaces, etc.) or the complete absence of heating equipment. Even though Georgia is a Deep South state, very cold weather is often experienced during the winter seasons, sometimes accentuated by snow, hail or heavy frost. These figures definitely indicate a possibly high discomfort index, due to the general inadequacy of space heating. About one-sixth of the primary units utilized floor, wall or pipeless furnaces, with nearly that many again listing warm-air furnaces. Only 411 of the 7,239 units had built-in electric heating, while some 200 or more used steam or hot water. Tract 67 alone accounted for 75 percent of the structures built 20 or more years earlier. Three-fourths of tract 55.01 units, and nearly that many in 55.02, reported no equipment or nonstandard heating. This was also true for more than half of tract 56 units, but about 60 percent of tract 67 fit into one of the specified categories. Six of the eight comparison tracts reported nonstandard heating or no equipment. Tract 48 units were dependent mainly on steam or hot water (516 of 665), while tract 44 with the most recently built structures relied on warm-air furnaces and built-in electric units. Even so, over a third of tract 44 units fell into the "other means or not heated" group.

Less than one-fifth of all primary units had basements, with 60 percent of these designated as one-family houses. One-family houses with basements were concentrated in tracts 55.01 and 67, making up more than half of the total units with basements. In the comparison area, just about 25 percent of all units had basements, with half of these being one-family houses. The largest number of units with basements was in tract 53, already identified as an earlier-settled area, but one-family houses accounted for the majority of units with basements in five comparison tracts, suggesting a relatively large area of more substantial, older single-family houses.

Relatively few of the primary units had more than one bathroom (309 of 7,239), although only 23 were not connected to the public water supply. Seven of these units were located in tract 55.01, and the remaining 16 in tract 67. As seen in Table II-7, all 16 units without public water supply in tract 67 had black heads of household. Additionally, 238 primary units did not have access to a public sewer (indicating private cesspools or, more probably, lack of toilet facilities). More than 400 units reported air conditioning with most of these in tract 67, divided almost equally among white and black households (136 and 134, respectively). A large number of comparison area units claimed more than one bathroom (425 of 7,634), but only a few more had air conditioning than in the comparison area. All but 12 of the units were connected to the public water supply, with 9 in tract 45 and 3 in tract 47 not receiving this service. Only 77 of the comparison units were not connected to the public sewer, contrasted with 238 such units in the primary area. Black statistics for tracts 48 and 53 show black housing units claiming less bathrooms and air conditioning, while all residents were connected to the public water supply. The 11 units in tract 48 without public sewer service were occupied by whites, while all five such units in tract 53 were black.

Concentrating on occupied housing units, Tables II-7 and II-7a show us that a plurality of housing units were occupied by the current resident in the most recent 2½ years. In the primary area, this group composed 35 percent of the total housing units, while accounting for almost half of the black units in tract 67. In fact, over 40 percent of the total tract 67 residents have moved there in the 1968-1970 period. The comparison area showed a total 37 percent in the 2½ year period, led by

TABLE II-7

STRUCTURAL, EQUIPMENT AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
PRIMARY AREA

	Total All Tracts	Census Tracts				Area Total
		55.01	55.02	56	67	
<u>All year-round housing units</u>	14873	1637	1611	1419	2572	7239
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	6190	824	456	429	1120	2829
2	2265	512	129	150	146	937
3 and 4	2024	65	477	162	553	1257
5 to 49	3968	223	503	678	737	2141
50 or more	426	13	46	0	16	75
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1969 to March 1970	83	11	0	10	0	21
1965 to 1968	985	10	25	96	73	204
1960 to 1964	1399	110	82	526	129	847
1950 to 1959	3891	370	872	223	1260	2725
1940 to 1949	3273	328	284	224	677	1513
1939 or earlier	5242	808	348	340	433	1929
HEATING EQUIPMENT						
Steam or hot water	886	22	38	73	59	192
Warm air furnace	2489	222	213	223	463	1121
Built-in electric units	739	52	55	144	160	411
Floor, wall or pipeless furnace	1958	115	153	162	803	1233
Other means or not heated	8801	1226	1152	817	1087	4282
BASEMENT						
All units with basement	3252	355	317	161	588	1421
One-family houses with basement	1801	236	119	57	447	859
SELECTED EQUIPMENT						
With more than one bathroom	734	80	65	73	91	309
With public water supply	14871	1630	1611	1419	2556	7216
With public sewer	14660	1601	1583	1402	2515	7101
With air conditioning	846	12	81	56	270	419
<u>All occupied housing units</u>	13637	1496	1564	1272	2452	6784
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT						
1968 to March 1970	4902	419	372	521	1045	2357
1965 to 1967	3007	364	413	256	413	1446
1960 to 1964	2304	316	405	311	308	1340
1950 to 1959	1658	228	190	115	373	906
1949 or earlier	1766	169	184	69	313	735

TABLE II-7 (Cont.)

STRUCTURAL, EQUIPMENT AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
PRIMARY AREA

	Total All Tracts	55.01	Census Tracts 55.02	56	67	Area Total
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE						
1	4468	405	493	373	1022	2293
2	1028	71	46	99	311	527
3 or more	202	31	5	27	38	101
None	7939	989	1020	773	1081	3863
GROSS RENT						
<u>Specified renter-occupied units**</u>	10263	1087	1305	1125	1716	5233
Less than \$40	1064	17	264	4	193	478
\$40 to 59	1944	147	308	90	414	959
60 to 79	1745	442	383	226	240	129
80 to 99	2763	297	254	521	581	1653
100 or more	1458	162	79	274	264	779
No cash rent	127	22	17	10	24	73
Median	-	\$76	\$63	\$88	\$80	-
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, BY INCOME						
<u>Specified renter-occupied**</u>	10263	1087	1305	1125	1716	5233
Less than \$5000	6773	794	944	599	1070	3407
Less than 20%	911	57	183	60	186	486
20-24%	972	63	205	59	144	471
25-34%	1261	104	163	121	283	671
35% or more	3182	544	347	321	384	1596
Not computed	447	26	46	38	73	183
Median	-	35.0+	28.7	35.0+	31.0	-
\$5000 to \$9999	2588	227	276	404	472	1379
Less than 20%	2032	164	233	316	353	1066
20-24%	403	43	26	69	84	222
25-34%	89	10	5	14	22	51
35% or more	9	0	0	0	4	4
Median	-	15.7	14.6	16.2	14.9	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	706	55	62	105	143	365
25% or more	6	0	0	0	6	6
Median	-	10.7	10.0-	11.3	11.5	-
\$15,000 or more	196	11	23	17	31	82
25% or more	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	-	-	-	-	10.0-	-

\*\*Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more

SOURCE: 1970 U.S. Census of Housing

TABLE II-7 (Cont.)

STRUCTURAL, EQUIPMENT AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
COMPARISON AREA

	Census Tracts							Area	
	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Total
<u>All year-round housing units</u>	1244	295	633	751	665	1661	875	1510	7634
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	282	30	210	438	131	837	551	882	3361
2	76	19	29	154	14	404	237	395	1328
3 and 4	219	26	52	58	23	238	35	116	767
5 to 49	385	176	335	101	483	178	52	117	1827
50 or more	282	44	7	0	14	4	0	0	351
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1969 to March 1970	23	4	0	0	0	0	29	6	62
1965 to 1968	648	16	11	0	17	51	18	20	781
1960 to 1964	103	128	116	44	13	86	30	32	552
1950 to 1959	102	62	224	92	53	262	122	249	1166
1940 to 1949	141	41	89	93	203	304	207	682	1760
1939 or earlier	227	44	193	522	379	958	469	521	3313
HEATING EQUIPMENT									
Steam or hot water	30	11	8	12	516	50	31	36	694
Warm air furnace	345	124	170	26	29	385	91	198	1368
Built-in electric units	265	0	5	10	0	21	22	5	328
Floor, wall or pipeless furnace	162	6	25	22	12	274	74	150	725
Other means or not heated	442	154	425	681	108	931	657	1121	4519
BASEMENT									
All units with basement	267	49	66	92	108	710	151	388	1831
One-family houses with basement	47	11	47	65	23	382	130	237	942
SELECTED EQUIPMENT									
With more than one bathroom	66	7	7	31	15	169	27	103	425
With public water supply	1244	286	633	748	665	1661	875	1510	7622
With public sewer	1237	286	627	743	654	1656	855	1501	7559
With air conditioning	70	6	28	20	24	182	43	54	427
<u>All occupied housing units</u>	1167	179	534	543	639	1521	827	1443	6853
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT									
1968 to March 1970	772	60	193	112	232	596	221	359	2545
1965 to 1967	164	66	123	108	234	430	198	238	1561
1960 to 1964	100	43	114	82	105	135	77	308	964
1950 to 1959	70	10	65	103	12	146	154	192	752
1949 or earlier	61	0	39	138	56	214	177	346	1031
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE									
1	233	35	126	92	112	743	283	551	2175
2	27	0	53	16	0	242	63	100	501
3 or more	0	0	16	0	0	39	13	33	101
None	907	144	339	435	527	497	468	759	4076
GROSS RENT									
<u>Specified renter-occupied units**</u>	1015	174	446	458	576	941	525	895	5030
Less than \$40	226	11	18	19	283	5	18	6	586
\$40 to 59	286	24	68	137	139	73	100	158	985

\*\*Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more



TABLE II-7 (Cont.)

STRUCTURAL, EQUIPMENT AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1970  
COMPARISON AREA

	Census Tracts							Area Total
	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63
\$60 to 79	310	71	161	193	104	148	202	427
80 to 99	168	51	166	46	31	324	146	178
100 or more	25	17	33	55	14	369	56	110
No cash rent	0	0	0	8	5	22	3	16
Median	\$60	\$75	\$77	\$66	\$40	\$96	\$72	\$73
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, BY INCOME								
<u>Specified renter-occupied**</u>	1015	174	446	458	576	941	525	895
Less than \$5000	782	107	284	347	500	430	350	566
Less than 20%	132	14	17	46	68	34	38	76
20-24%	127	15	65	41	82	27	37	107
25-34%	125	22	30	46	147	103	39	78
35% or more	342	50	166	184	167	232	224	221
Not computed	56	6	6	30	36	34	12	84
Median	33.3	34.8	35.0+	35.0+	30.6	35.0+	35.0+	32.4
\$5000 to \$9999	199	55	142	79	70	353	112	199
Less than 20%	175	50	114	62	70	223	104	168
20-24%	24	5	23	12	0	86	5	26
25-34%	0	0	5	5	0	23	0	5
35% or more	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Median	13.9	14.2	15.1	15.1	10.0-	17.2	14.1	13.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	6	15	19	6	123	46	100
25% or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	10.0	-	-	-	-	11.7	10.0-	10.0-
\$15,000 or more	8	6	5	13	0	35	17	30
25% or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	-	-	-	-	-	10.0-	-	10.0-

\*\*Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more

SOURCE: 1970 U.S. Census of Housing

TABLE II-7a

STRUCTURAL, EQUIPMENT AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS  
OF HOUSING UNITS WITH NEGRO HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD: 1970

	Census Tracts		
	48	53	67
All occupied housing units	380	653	1770
<u>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</u>			
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	109	338	573
2 to 4	20	238	547
5 or more	251	77	650
<u>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</u>			
1960 to March 1970	30	76	187
1950 to 1959	45	108	1067
1949 or earlier	305	469	516
<u>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</u>			
With air conditioning	11	35	134
With more than one bathroom	6	54	43
With central or built-in heating	293	285	1053
With public water supply	380	653	1754
With public sewer	380	648	1739
With automobiles available	61	420	864
1	61	313	657
2 or more	-	107	207
<u>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</u>			
1968 to March 1970	165	231	836
1960 to 1967	173	349	551
1959 or earlier	42	73	374
<u>GROSS RENT</u>			
Specified renter occupied units	332	422	1379
Less than \$40	134	5	177
\$40 to \$59	84	25	374
\$60 to \$79	77	68	200
\$80 to \$99	22	151	510
\$100 to \$149	10	155	99
\$150 to \$199	-	6	8
\$200 or more	-	5	6
No cash rent	5	7	5
Median	\$51	\$95	\$75
<u>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</u>			
Less than \$10,000	332	363	1261
25 percent or more	171	183	531
35 percent or more	94	115	296
Not computed	32	29	63
Median	27.7	27.4	23.1

SOURCE: Census Tracts, Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

tract 44, which reported almost two-thirds of its population moving in during that period. Earlier in this section we noted that over half of the housing units in tract 44 were built in the 1965-1968 time period. The five-year period from 1965-1970 accounted for a majority of 1970 housing units in all four primary tracts, as well as in six of the eight comparison tracts. By observing the 10-year period, we find a substantial majority in every tract occupied, indicating relatively recent tenancy across the board. About one-third of black populations in tracts 48 and 53 moved there after 1968, while the remainder of the units were occupied earlier in the Sixties.

Automobiles were available to about 43 percent of the primary units, and to 40 percent of the comparison units. Tract 67 in the primary area has the most multiple-car units (349 of 628 total), with tract 55.02 claiming the fewest. Nearly half of tract 67 blacks had access to an automobile, although over 75 percent listed only one car available. In the comparison area, four tracts reported very few available autos, with only 35 units characterized as having one car available of tract 45's 295 total. Tracts 45 and 48 reported only one-car units, while the multiple-car families were again claimed in one tract (53) with 281 of 602 total units with two or more automobiles. Only 61 of 380 black units in tract 48 had autos (and none with more than one), while over two-thirds of tract 67 black units had this availability, accounting for 107 of the tract total 281 units with two or more automobiles.

Gross rent for specified renter-occupied units averaged between \$63 and \$88 per month in the primary area, while fluctuating from \$60 to \$96 in the comparison tracts. Of 5,233 primary units, 73 had no cash rent, while only 54 of 5,030 comparison units were the same. Gross rent for black units was less than the average in tracts 53 and 67, but significantly higher in tract 48 (\$51 as opposed to the \$40 average). Gross rent, as individuated from contract rent in the previous section, consists of the contractual payment plus any renter-borne costs of utilities and fuels paid in addition to contract rent.

As might be expected, gross rent as a percentage of income is much more significant at lower incomes. Table II-7 shows that gross rent accounts for as much as 35 percent of income in tracts 55.01 and 56 for incomes less than \$5,000, while tracts 55.02 and 67 reported 29 and 31 percent of income in this category being applied to rent. Five of the comparison area tracts reported a figure of around 35 in the lowest income category, with the remaining three showing over 30 percent of incomes committed to this particular cost of living. In the next income category, \$5,000 to \$9,999, the percentages devoted to gross rent are almost literally cut in half, with the primary tracts showing from 15-16 percent so committed. The range in the comparison area is much wider, with tract 48 declaring less than 10 percent of its income required for this cost, and tract 53 showing a high 17 percent. Black statistics for these tracts show 27-28 percent of income used for gross rent in under \$10,000 income units, although we cannot determine from the data given if the fluctuations from the "norm" were caused by white or black residents. Judging from past statistics, however, we may fairly safely conclude that the white population is the cause for these extreme values. The remaining tracts average between 13 and 15 percent, slightly lower than the primary group. The two remaining groups, because of the scarcity of housing units in them, do not show average values for all tracts. For units with income between \$10,000 and \$14,999, primary area figures indicate between 10-12 percent of income spent for rent, with the largest percentage (and number of persons in the income group) in tract 67. Separate black statistics were unavailable for incomes \$10,000 and over. Four of the comparison tracts had numbers too small to compute a true median, with three of the remaining showing about 10 percent so dedicated, and tract 53 consistently claiming the largest numbers of persons and percentages. For incomes \$15,000 or more, only tract 67 in the primary area, and tracts 53 and 63 in the comparison area, had enough units designated that medians were computed. Each reported a percentage slightly less than one-tenth of income.

This section on structure, equipment and financial aspects has characterized the primary area as dominated by single-unit structures (possibly one-family, free-standing houses) and large apartment complexes. Most of the housing units were at least 20 years old at the time of the Census, although a majority of the residents had taken up housekeeping in the decade of the Sixties. A major lack of proper heating equipment was noted, although a surprising number of units had basements, two or more bathrooms, and air conditioning. Nearly all units were connected to the public water supply and the public sewer. Well over half of primary residents had no access to an automobile, leading us to assume that they had to rely on walking or public transportation (see "Economic Characteristics," Chapter IV, later in this report). Gross rent represented about a third part of income to those with under \$5,000 yearly income, with this proportion decreasing as incomes rose. The same general characteristics were observable in the comparison area, which was recognized as somewhat older and more well-established in terms of housing patterns, with generally less fluctuation in living standards, except in isolated "pockets", such as tracts 48 and 53, which had significant white populations. Oftentimes in tract 53, blacks enjoyed a better housing profile than whites, although the reverse was generally true in tract 48. In both areas, blacks tended to pay lower rent than whites, and to occupy less desirable housing for the most part. The lack of automobiles was probably the most significant indicator in either area, with a slightly higher percentage of primary units reporting such vehicles. Essentially, the primary area has differentiated itself from the comparison area as a possibly better mixture of housing patterns, income groups, and related characteristics, breaking away from the traditional "ghetto" image of homogeneity in these important indicators.



### CHAPTER III PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY

#### BACKGROUND

As we have indicated in Chapter I, methodology and procedures must to some extent reflect the scope of our effort in each of the sites where the project is being conducted. In Los Angeles County, there were three OEO programs with a combined service area (and comparison area) encompassing almost 300 census tracts. With that kind of scope, it was methodologically feasible to develop a data system that could be subjected to both qualitative and quantitative trend analyses. In Mound Bayou, Miss., the situation was somewhat different in that the two counties contained in the study area were rural. The requirement in our Mound Bayou project was to profile counties characterized by widely disbursed populations contained in the relatively large geographic areas. The Atlanta situation is again different from either Los Angeles or Mound Bayou. In Atlanta, our focus is on the service area (and comparison area) of the Southside Comprehensive Health Center which is located in the southwest portion of Atlanta. The service area for this center is bounded, and contained within a four census tract area, constituting a closed system. Only persons residing in this area are eligible for the services dispensed by the health center. Including a comparison area comprised of eight census tracts which is adjacent to the target area, the complete study area for the project includes some twelve census tracts. The limited area of study imposes some constraints on the kinds of analyses that can be performed. Since the Comprehensive Health Center is the only ongoing activity in Atlanta for which some impact analysis is needed by OEO, a determination was made that it would not be justified to profile a substantial part of the city as has been done in Los Angeles and will be done in Chicago, Phoenix and probably Providence.

The actual point of departure for the Atlanta project was the implementation of Stage I which is described in some detail in a separate report. In the Stage I processes, Census Use Study staff traveled to Atlanta for the purpose of initiating contacts with local officials and inventorying the data that might be available as input to an indicators program. On the basis of this inventory, a social indicator matrix was designed and a study plan to advance the program into Stage II was formulated.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF STAGE II PROCEDURES

The basic task was to obtain the data inventoried in the Stage I report. The indicator matrix shown in the Stage I report represented an ideal situation that would have been obtained had all the data been processed and analyzed. However, the final result fell somewhat short of the ideal situation. The major problems encountered in Atlanta were the limited area covered by the study and the necessity for obtaining census tract statistics relevant to the 1965-1970 reference period before such data systems had been fully developed. The problem of a relatively undeveloped data system for the Stage II time period was encountered in other areas as well. The indications are that there will be a great deal more data available for the Stage III processes due to a more conscious effort on the part of local agencies to geocode their data to small areas.

Rather than reintroducing the long explanations of the sources of data available and the processes required to obtain them as was done in the Stage I report, Figure III-1 contains a listing of sources, the general data items available, the years for which these data were obtained, the level of aggregation of data, and the form in which they were obtained.

A social indicator matrix which shows the statistics for the data listed in Figure III-1 is contained in Appendix A.

#### POPULATION ESTIMATES AND CAVEATS

The various data files obtained for this report constitute a varied array of "numerator" data for comparison purposes; however, a difficulty arose in trying to compare information among a number of different areas, or in a single area over a period of years. For this reason, a "denominator" had to be developed in order to compute "rates" which would retain comparability between areas and over a period of time. The primary motivation here was toward population totals, generally accepted as a rational basis for comparison. Although some intercensal estimates were available by census tracts (notably from the Atlanta Regional Commission), these generally consisted of projections from the 1960 Census base, and resulted in figures inconsistent with the 1970 Census, due to unanticipated demographic movements. On the other hand, the limited number of census tracts contained in the OEO area prohibited the application of population estimating procedures used in Los Angeles and to be applied to Phoenix. It would have been logistically infeasible to modify this program to accommodate only 12 census tracts. In order to develop a methodology incorporating census totals from both 1960 and 1970 as well as locally-available data on construction and demolitions and vital records, we used a relatively simple method of interpolation which was devised to take into account population and housing census information and using locally available data as a control.

Population and number of housing units by race by tract were taken from the 1960 and 1970 Censuses. All estimates were computed for total, white and Negro populations, since no other races were recorded as living in these 12 tracts. For each tract, two ratios of population to housing units were computed, one for 1960 and one for 1970. Since the 1970 ratio was smaller than the ratio for 1960, it was subtracted from the 1960 ratio to yield an estimated ratio for 1961, then again from that figure to get a 1962 ratio, and so on until the difference was fully distributed between 1960 and 1970.

The second step consisted of computing the change in number of housing units by subtracting demolitions from constructions. This change was then added to (or subtracted from) the 1960 figure on number of housing units to get an estimate for 1961, and so through 1970, as in the first step. Finally, the obtained ratio for each year (Step 1) was multiplied by the obtained housing unit figure for each year (Step 2) to result in population estimates by year, for each tract and for each race category. The resulting estimates were checked against natural increases or decreases in population (e.g., deaths subtracted from births) and adjusted when necessary.

Since a fairly simplistic approach was used in the preparation of population estimates, the computed estimates will not be released for publication. Rather, these figures are used in the report only as bases for reasonable comparisons (i.e., rate calculations), and not to provide a definitive study of demographic shifts in the primary or comparison areas.

These population denominators were applied sparingly and only on the primary and comparison area levels. The source of population denominators for Fulton County was the Atlanta Regional Commission estimates which were more consistent with population censuses on the county level than was the case with estimates prepared for census tracts.

The reader should exercise caution, as we will do, in interpreting rates based on these estimates.



TABLE III-1

DATA FILES OBTAINED FOR PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS  
(MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS)

Subject Area--File Name	Data Years	Level of Aggregation	Form	Source
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH</u>				
Births	1965-1970	Tract	Computer Tape	Fulton County Health Department
Fetal Deaths	1965-1970	Tract	Computer Tape	Fulton County Health Department
Deaths	1965-1970	Tract	Computer Tape	Fulton County Health Department
Clinics	1965-1970	Facility	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Clinical Nursing	1965-1970	Nursing District	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Visiting Nurses	1972	County	Tabular	Visiting Nurses Association
Immunizations	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Communicable Diseases	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
School Hygiene	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Crippled Children	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Dental Corrections	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Mental Health	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Sanitation	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Public Health Education	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Laboratory	1965-1970	County	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
Family Planning	1967-1970	Tract	Computer Tape	Center for Disease Control
Nursing Homes	1965-1970	Facility	Tabular	Ga. Dept. of Human Resources
Hospitals	1965-1970	Facility	Tabular	Ga. Dept. of Human Resources
Patient Origin Study	1965-1970	Tract	Tabular	Atlanta Regional Commission
Tuberculosis Cases	1965-1970	Tract	Tabular	Fulton County Health Department
<u>PUBLIC WELFARE</u>				
Dependency ratios	1970	Tract	Tabular	Ga. Dept. of Human Resources



TABLE III-1

## DATA FILES OBTAINED FOR PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS (CONT.)

Subject Area--File Name	Data Years	Level of Aggregation	Form	Source
<u>PUBLIC WELFARE (CONT.)</u>				
Public Assistance Caseloads	1965-1970	Tract	Tabular	Fulton County Dept. of Family and Child Services
Model Cities Public Assistance	1967-1970	Tract	Tabular	Fulton County Dept. of Family and Child Services
Donated Foods Program	-----	County	Narrative	Fulton County Dept. of Family and Child Services
General Assistance	-----	County	Narrative	Fulton County Dept. of Family and Child Services
<u>TAXATION</u>				
State and Local Taxes	-----	County	Tabular	Atlanta Regional Commission
Federal Income Tax	1969	Zip Code Area	Tabular	Internal Revenue Service
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>				
Bus Routes	-----	Area	Map	Metro. Atlanta Regional Transit Authority (MARTA)
Special Bus Services	-----	Area	Map	MARTA
<u>EDUCATION</u>				
Public School Enrollment	1965-1970	School	Tabular	Atlanta Public Schools
Racial Composition	1968, 1970, 1972	School	Tabular	U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
Model Cities Testing Data	1971	Model Neighborhood Area	Tabular	Model Cities Program
Financial Records	1967-1971	School	Tabular	Atlanta Public Schools

TABLE III-1

## DATA FILES OBTAINED FOR PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS (CONT.)

Subject Area--File Name	Data Years	Level of Aggregation	Form	Source
<u>HOUSING</u>				
Housing Starts Building Demolitions	1960-1969	Tract	Tabular	Atlanta Regional Commission
	1960-1969	Tract	Tabular	Atlanta Regional Commission
<u>CRIME</u>				
Juvenile Court Records Type I Crimes	1965-1970	Tract	Tabular	Fulton County Juvenile Court
	1970	Tract	Tabular	Atlanta Regional Commission

CHAPTER IV  
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter contains analysis and interpretation for the following subject matter areas:

- Section A - Public Health
- Section B - Public Welfare and Medicare
- Section C - Education
- Section D - Transportation
- Section E - Taxation
- Section F - Census Employment Survey
- Section G - Crime

The major findings of the study are summarized in the Social Indicators Matrix shown at the end of this present chapter in Section H.

#### IV-A

#### HEALTH

As indicated in the methodology section of this report, it proved rather difficult to obtain appropriate data sets to provide an in-depth analysis of health problems in the primary and comparison areas. There were three major problems encountered. The first problem was that the data systems available in Atlanta prior to 1970 were usually not available on a census tract basis. The second problem is more generic. The small number of census tracts contained in OEO areas prevented the analyses of certain statistics which are only meaningful when presented for larger geographic areas. Among these statistics are manpower and facility statistics. For example, only 1 or 2 doctors have an office located in the primary and comparison areas. In addition, no hospitals or nursing homes are located in the areas. Since doctors' offices tend to be concentrated, and hospitals and nursing homes service relatively large areas, manpower and facility statistics for the OEO areas would be relatively meaningless. The third major problem encountered was the lack of special purpose (small area) administrative areas (such as health districts) to which statistics could be related. For example, while there are health districts in Fulton County, ambulatory care (unlike Los Angeles) is not disbursed in terms of health district boundaries. The ambulatory care services are available, regardless of location, through any clinic in Fulton County to any eligible resident of Fulton County.

While the statistics presented in this chapter are not as detailed as we would have liked, they do, nonetheless, provide some insight into the health status and level of delivery of health services to populations residing in the primary and comparison areas.

The conceptual scheme used to unify these day is the same as that used in the Los Angeles and Mound Bayou reports.<sup>1</sup> Basically, this scheme involves examining data on the basis of five essential components of an information system related to the delivery of health care and health services.

These five components and the data which we will relate to each are described below.

1. Status of the Population. This includes socioeconomic profiles in Chapter II and health status measures in this present chapter. Among the data systems used to derive health status indicators are the following:

- a. Birth and death records and family planning data (maternal and child health status).

- b. Death and reportable disease registries (other health status).

2. Ambulatory care data. These data relate to clinics supported by the Fulton County Health Department. Because of the statistical impurity of the health district, these data are only available on a county level.

---

1. See Chapter 4, Los Angeles and Mound Bayou reports.



3. Hospital and nursing home data. There are no hospitals or nursing homes in either the primary or comparison areas. The only sets of data available is a one-time patient origin study pertaining to hospital utilization, and some rather limited data concerning nursing homes to which the Southside Comprehensive Health Center refer their clients.

4. Quality of services rendered and barriers preventing access to these services. As indicated in earlier reports, quality of services implies a peer review system which is beyond the scope of the present study. The barrier data are only presented indirectly. Barriers to services can be implied from data presented in some other aspects of the total system (e.g., utilization of ambulatory care, welfare case loads, racial compositions of schools, employment and socioeconomic profile data).

5. Fund and payment mechanism analysis. This is probably the most under-developed component of a health information system, because obtaining data requires access to detailed budgetary information maintained by providers of health services (e.g., doctors, hospitals, nursing homes, the Department of Public Health, etc.). The major source of this information for medically indigent populations is the medicaid data. Some data pertaining to medicaid eligibility which reflect this component indirectly are contained in the Welfare section of this chapter.

### Health Status

Health status is a difficult concept to grasp, and it is even more difficult to measure. No single indicator measures every aspect of health status. Different indicators are required for different segments of the population. Health status indicators obtained from death records, while providing a vague insight through "cause of death analysis" of the population at risk (which is usually an elderly population), do not provide an adequate measure of the prevalence of morbidity. While death data can and do indicate the various factors culminating in death, they do not in themselves indicate associated morbid factors within the living population. Maternal and child health indicators, obtained mostly from birth records, relate to an important segment of the population but not the total population. Another source of data on health status is the reportable disease registries. Indicators derived from such registries primarily reflect incidence of disease, not prevalence, and tend to reflect this incidence with regard to a very selective population. For example, persons with reported venereal disease tend to be mostly male and young or middle-aged. Persons with tuberculosis, on the other hand, tend to be older. Given these observations, a number of meaningful indicators can be derived from the available data sets. These can be grouped into three classes of health status as follows:

1. Maternal and child health
2. Incidence rates on reportable diseases, and
3. Death data -- causes of death.

### Maternal and Child Health Status (MCH)

The most widely used indicators of health status of MCH are the maternal and infant mortality rates. Maternal mortality is such a rare phenomenon that a meaningful rate cannot be calculated for a small area. While infant mortality is also rare, the numbers usually are sufficient to calculate rates in aggregate -- either over a

five or six year period or for a larger area. We have chosen to calculate infant mortality rates for each one-year period for total primary and comparison areas, and for Fulton County as a whole, and also the aggregate for the six years for these areas. These statistics are shown in Table IV-A-1 (see also Figure IV-A-1).

TABLE IV-A-1  
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (INFANT DEATHS\* PER 1,000 BIRTHS)  
PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY, 1965 - 1970

	Primary Area			Comparison Area			Fulton County		
	Infant Deaths	Births	Rate per 1,000	Infant Deaths	Births	Rate per 1,000	Infant Deaths	Births	Rate per 1,000
<u>All persons</u>									
1965	32	1029	31	38	754	50	387	13,431	29
1966	32	887	36	27	717	38	385	12,556	31
1967	32	821	39	32	621	52	334	11,918	28
1968	27	700	39	14	628	22	302	11,731	26
1969	25	662	38	19	551	35	289	11,607	25
1970	17	691	25	17	499	34	267	12,437	22
All years	165	4790	34	147	3770	39	1964	73,680	27
<u>Nonwhite</u>									
1965	26	853	31	33	608	54	234	6,252	37
1966	27	721	37	27	601	45	248	5,766	43
1967	27	679	40	32	539	59	200	5,372	37
1968	26	607	43	14	553	25	175	5,351	33
1969	23	616	37	17	472	36	185	5,307	35
1970	15	647	23	15	427	35	170	6,037	28

\*Infant deaths refers to all deaths under one year of age.

SOURCE: Fulton County Department of Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, and Vital Statistics of the United States, annual.

Table IV-A-1 indicates that infant mortality rates for the primary and comparison areas were not very stable over the six-year period. In general, infant mortality rates tended to be higher in the primary and comparison areas than in Fulton County as a whole. When infant mortality rates are calculated for the six-year aggregate, the primary and comparison areas yield 9 and 13 infant deaths more per 1,000 births respectively than did Fulton County as a whole. Prior to concluding that MCH status, as measured by infant mortality, is poorer in the primary and comparison areas when compared to Fulton County, it should be indicated that there is a mitigating factor -- namely, race. Over the six-year period, roughly 85 percent of the births in the primary and comparison areas were delivered to nonwhite mothers. In Fulton County, slightly less than half of the mothers were nonwhites. (See Figure IV-A-2). In general, infant mortality rates for nonwhites tend to be higher than whites. Notwithstanding this generalization, an overall reduction of the infant mortality rate in the primary and comparison areas bringing it closer to the norm as represented by the County, would constitute a slight indication of improvement of MCH status.

FIGURE IV-A-1

# Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population in the Primary and Comparison Areas (1965 - 1970)

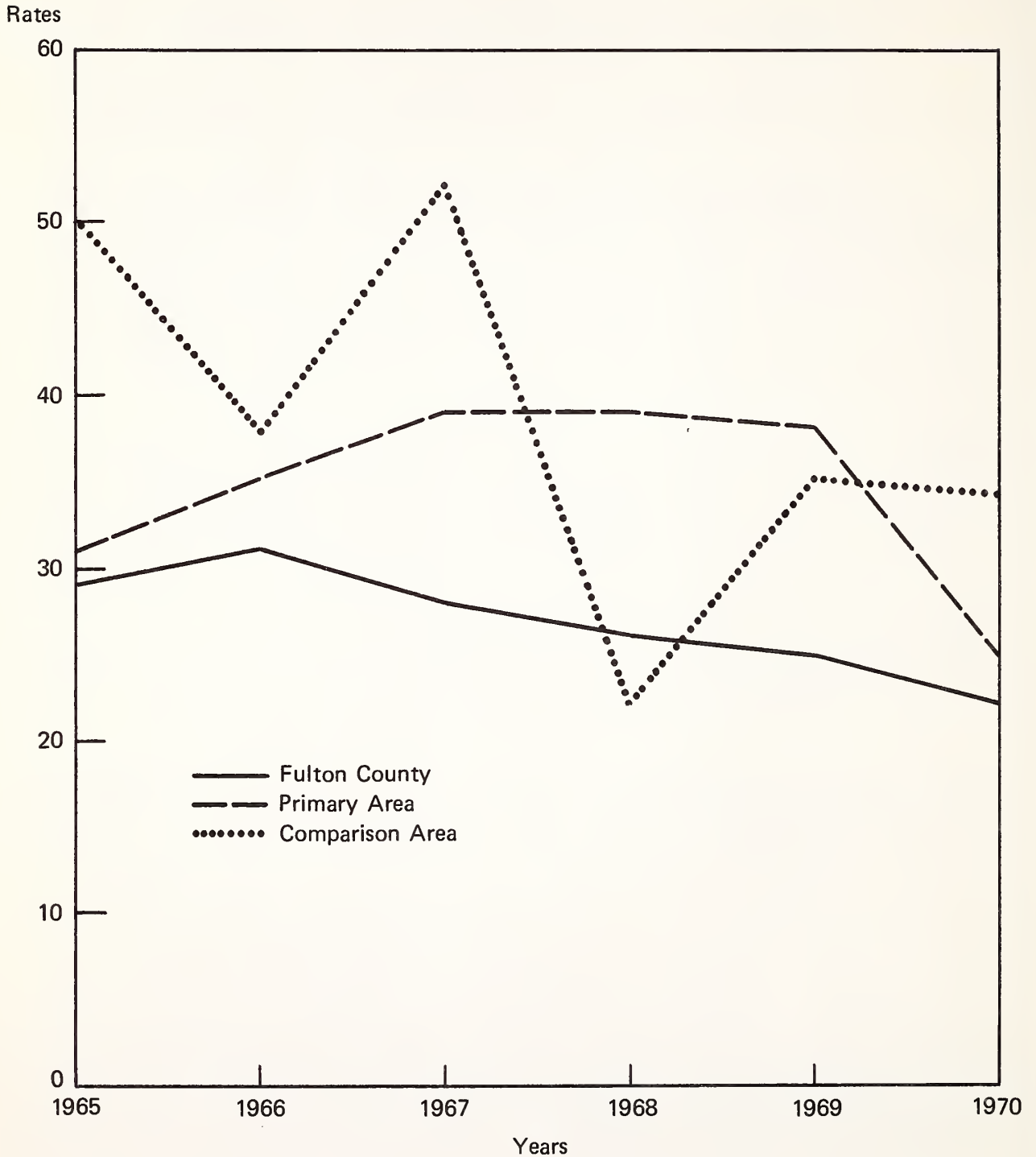
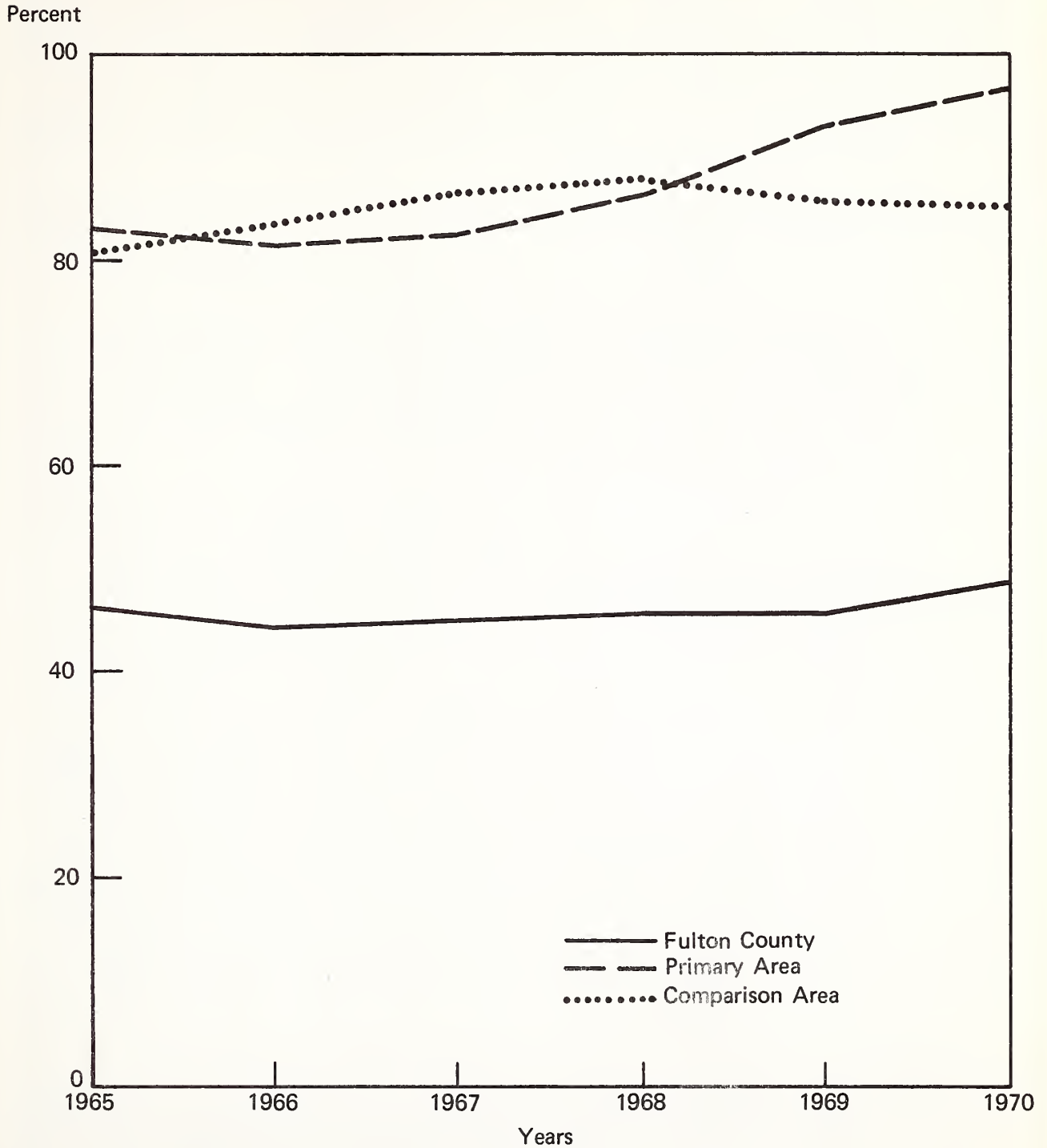


FIGURE IV-A-2

**Percent of Nonwhite Births for the Primary Area, the Comparison Area,  
and Fulton County (1965-1970)**





Although infant mortality rates are traditionally used as indicators of MCH status, there are some nontraditional indicators which can also be used for that purpose. Among nontraditional indicators of MCH status we include such factors as birth status (born to married or unmarried mothers), prematurity as measured by low birth weight, pregnancy complications, age of mother at birth, parity or the number of previous deliveries, and attendant at birth. Another factor is the pregnancy wastage, including such outcomes as stillbirth, miscarriages and abortions. All of those variables are part of what might be labeled the "high-risk pregnancy syndrome". In brief, this means that given certain conditions surrounding pregnancy, the chances of delivering a normal baby with appropriate life chances and subsequent well-being are strongly related to prenatal and neonatal processes. A part of this configuration was dealt with in Census Use Study Report No. 12.<sup>2</sup> Although that study related to New Haven, Connecticut, the high-risk pregnancy syndrome has a certain generality to the present target areas in Atlanta.

The high-risk pregnancy syndrome can be explicated by the following generalizations abstracted from Census Use Study Report No. 12.

1. Positive relationships exist between certain socioeconomic and social pathological factors and the high-risk pregnancy syndrome. Mothers from lower socioeconomic status (SES) strata more frequently tend to manifest conditions related to pregnancy problems, infant distress and prematurity. These conditions (as delineated in New Haven) were such factors as births to unmarried mothers, births to mothers under 18, high parity, and the extent, if any, of the prenatal care. The pregnancy problems to which these factors were related include premature birth weight, pregnancy complications (e.g., postpartum anemia) and infant distress.
2. In New Haven, both causes and effects were selective of certain population sectors, and not randomly distributed among the entire city. In general, a disproportionate segment of the nonwhite population was residing in lower socioeconomic areas, and thus was subject to the concomitants and effects of the high-risk pregnancy syndrome.

In terms of the present study, some of the data pertaining to high-risk pregnancy syndrome are available while other data are not. Specifically, the birth records prior to 1970 were not tabulated by census tracts on such key items as low birth weight and parity. As of 1970, data from the medical portion of the birth records pertaining to prenatal care and pregnancy complications were not available by small area. However, the lack of adequate birth statistics for the Stage II time period is to some extent compensated by the existence of the family planning data base systematized by the Epidemiological Branch of the U.S. Center for Disease Control located in Atlanta.<sup>3</sup> The family planning program which has been in operation for more than a decade, services the high-risk pregnancy populations of the primary and comparison areas (and other high-risk areas in Atlanta). Through the family planning program data base, some rather detailed data are available on such factors as pregnancy outcomes and pregnancy wastage. Between the rather limited data available from birth records and the more detailed family planning program, some insights can be obtained on the MCH status of residents of the primary and comparison areas.

- 
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census Use Study: Health Information System II, Report No. 12, Washington, D.C., 1971.
  3. See "Assessment of a Family Planning Program: Contraceptive Services and Fertility in Atlanta, Georgia," Carl W. Tyler, et.al. Family Planning Perspective, Vol. 2, No. 2, March 1970.

Two tables relate to data extracted from birth records. Table IV-A-2 shows the limited statistics available from 1965 to 1970. Among the data items included in the table are crude birth rates, a classification by race and age of mother, and birth status (i.e., whether the mother was married or not married at the time of delivery). Table IV-A-3, showing data available only for 1970 (within the reference period of Stage II), more adequately reflects some of the components of the high-risk pregnancy syndrome. Specifically, prematurity as indicated by low birth weight (less than 5½ pounds) is examined in terms of birth status, age of mother and number of previous deliveries.

Since 1965, the crude birth rate has tended to decrease in the three areas. In general, throughout the six-year period, the primary area, with a birth rate in 1965 of 369 births per 10,000 population, and in 1970 with a rate of 289 per 10,000 population had the highest birth rate of the three areas. The comparison area birth rate during the six-year period, while on a lower level than the primary area, tended to be slightly higher than Fulton County as a whole. Given these observations, it appears that the decrease in crude birth rate was the steepest in the primary area, despite the fact that the 1970 birth rate in the primary area was higher than either the comparison area or Fulton County (see Figure IV-A-3).

With regard to birth status, the primary area experienced a small increase in the proportion of births to unwed mothers between 1965 and 1970 (from 28 percent in 1965 to 35 percent in 1970). The comparison area, however, shows a rather steep increase in births to unwed mothers from 31 percent in 1965 to 34 percent in 1970. In Fulton County, for the four years for which data are available, the percent of births to unwed mothers was about 16 percent (see Figure IV-A-4).

The proportion in the high-risk pregnancy age groups (under 18 or over 35) was between 22 and 26 percent in the primary and comparison areas. Similar data were not available for Fulton County.<sup>4</sup> (See Figure IV-A-2).

Table IV-A-3 depicts several of the factors associated with low birth weight for 1970. In general, unmarried mothers, mothers under 18 years of age, and mothers with no previous pregnancies had a higher proportion of low-birthweight babies than did other mothers in all three areas.

### Family Planning

The family planning data deal specifically with maternal and child health status indicators and the high-risk pregnancy syndrome referred to earlier. As the statistics on family planning will indicate, females enrolling in the Atlanta program from both the primary and comparison area are in the high-risk pregnancy category.

The family planning data presented in Tables IV-A-4 through 8 are organized in two ways. Table IV-A-4 is a cross-sectional representation of data intended to show the numbers and characteristics of the attendees from the primary and comparison areas for each year from 1967 through 1970. Tables IV-A-5 to 8 are longitudinal. These tables were prepared by dividing the attendees over the total four-year period into four groups delineated on the basis of length of time in the system. The first group identified as "One Year in the System" contains those enrollees who entered and left during the same year and those who entered in 1970. The "Two Years in the System" group are those attendees who were exposed to the system for two consecutive years. The same logic was used in delineating the "Three" and "Four Years in the System" groups. The major purpose for preparing these longitudinal tables is to examine the characteristics of the attendees in terms of staying power of the system and impact of the system, viz-a-viz pregnancy status and pregnancy outcome.

---

4. Ages 15-19 are combined for Fulton County. To obtain high-risk pregnancy ages, it is required to have the number of mothers under 18 and over 35.

TABLE IV-A-2

SELECTED BIRTH STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY AREA,  
THE COMPARISON AREA, AND FULTON COUNTY: 1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>TOTAL BIRTHS</u>						
Primary Area	1030	887	818	700	662	691
Comparison Area	754	716	619	627	551	499
Fulton County	13,431	12,472	11,918	11,731	11,607	12,437
<u>CRUDE BIRTH RATE</u>						
Primary Area	369	325	310	278	271	289
Comparison Area	233	236	234	252	243	224
Fulton County	227	210	197	194	191	205
<u>PERCENT NONWHITE</u>						
Primary Area	83.0	81.3	82.5	86.7	93.1	93.6
Comparison Area	80.6	83.9	86.8	88.0	85.7	85.6
Fulton County	46.5	46.2	45.1	45.6	45.7	48.5
<u>MOTHERS AGE</u>						
Primary Area						
under 18 years (%)	NA	NA	18.3	21.4	18.3	19.4
18 to 24 years (%)	NA	NA	47.7	52.6	54.5	54.7
25 to 34 years (%)	NA	NA	24.6	20.3	22.2	21.3
35 years and over (%)	NA	NA	5.4	5.0	3.9	3.5
Age unknown	100.0	100.0	4.0	.7	1.1	1.2
Comparison Area						
under 18 years (%)	NA	NA	18.9	18.8	20.0	21.9
18 to 24 years (%)	NA	NA	49.3	53.0	50.1	54.5
25 to 34 years (%)	NA	NA	24.6	20.6	21.4	18.6
35 years and over (%)	NA	NA	5.2	6.1	6.4	4.4
Age unknown	100.0	100.0	2.0	1.6	2.2	.6
Fulton County						
under 18 years (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18 to 24 years (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25 to 34 years (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35 years and over (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age unknown	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>BIRTH STATUS</u>						
Primary Area						
% married	72.3	69.5	67.5	65.3	65.3	63.5
% unmarried	27.6	30.5	31.0	34.1	33.7	35.3
% unknown	.1	.0	1.5	.6	1.0	1.2
Comparison Area						
% married	68.7	65.6	64.6	64.7	62.4	65.5
% unmarried	31.3	34.4	33.1	33.7	35.4	33.9
% unknown	.0	.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	.6

TABLE IV-A-2

SELECTED BIRTH STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY AREA,  
THE COMPARISON AREA, AND FULTON COUNTY: 1965-1970  
(cont.)

---

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<hr/>						
BIRTH STATUS						
Fulton County						
% married	NA	NA	83.7	84.1	84.2	84.1
% unmarried	NA	NA	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.9
% unknown	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

---

SOURCE: Fulton County Department of Health



TABLE IV-A-3  
SELECTED BIRTH STATISTICS: 1970

	Primary Area	Comparison Area	Fulton County
Total Births	691	499	12,437
Mature (percent)	88.9	88.7	NA
Premature (percent)	11.1	11.3	NA
Total Births to Unmarried Mothers	244	170	NA
Mature (percent)	86.9	87.1	NA
Premature (percent)	13.1	12.9	NA
Total Births to Mothers under 18	134	109	NA
Mature	119	96	NA
Premature	15	13	NA
Total Births to Mothers 18-34 years	525	358	NA
Mature	468	322	NA
Premature	57	36	NA
Total Births to Mothers 35 years and older	24	28	NA
Mature	20	23	NA
Premature	4	5	NA
Total Births to Mothers with no previous deliveries	259	199	NA
Mature	234	176	NA
Premature	25	23	NA
Total Births to Mothers with 1 previous delivery	157	96	NA
Mature	139	90	NA
Premature	18	6	NA
Total Births to Mothers with 2 or 3 previous deliveries	180	123	NA
Mature	160	105	NA
Premature	20	18	NA
Total Births to Mothers with 4 or more previous deliveries	95	85	NA
Mature	79	75	NA
Premature	16	10	NA

SOURCE: Fulton County Department of Health

FIGURE IV-A-3

### Crude Birth Rate for the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County (1965-1970)

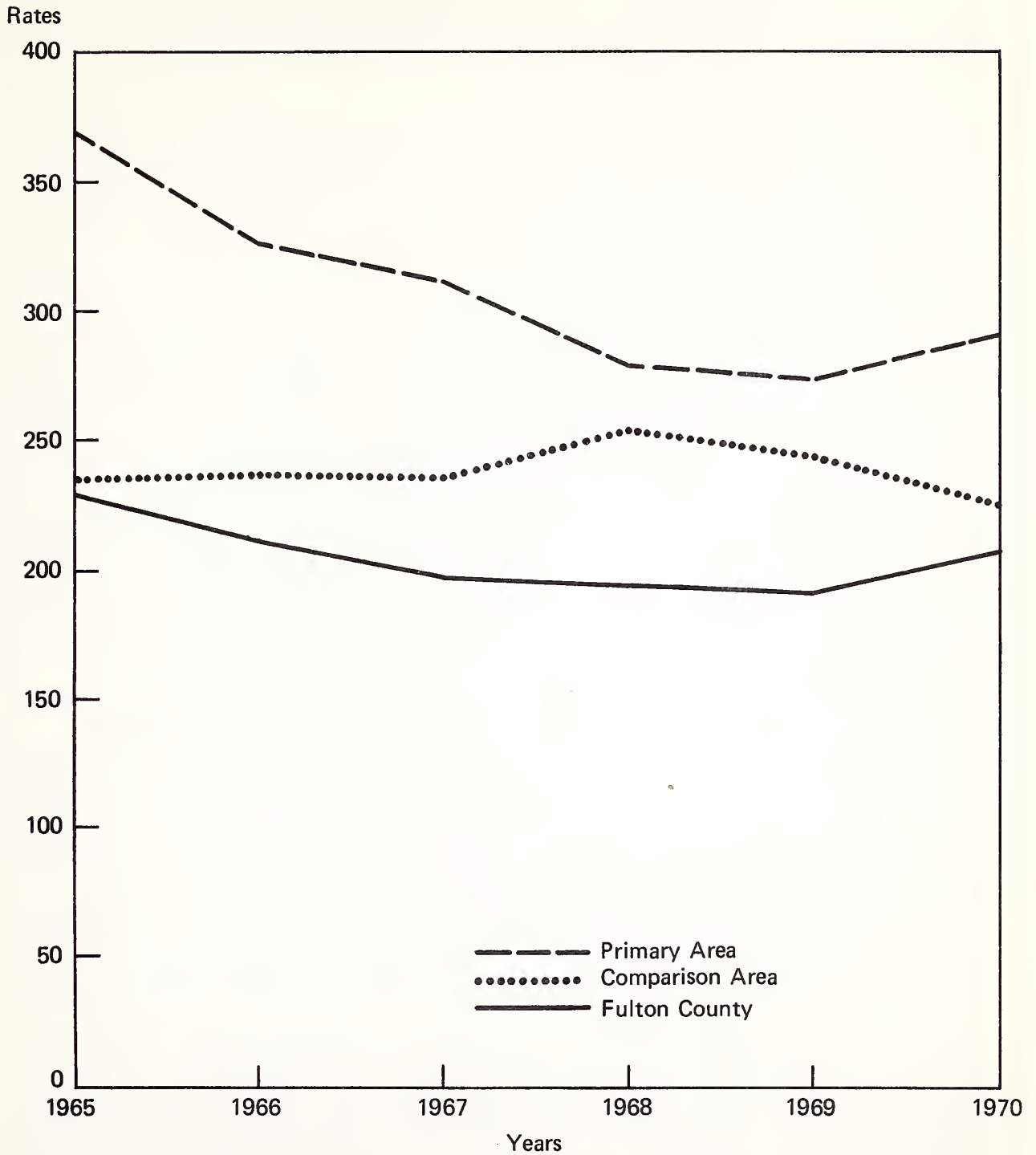


Table IV-A-4 shows the number and characteristics of the attendees of the family planning clinic from 1967-1970. In both the primary and comparison areas the annual attendance about doubled between 1967-1970. By 1970, the attendees per 1,000 females, ages 15-44, was 405 in the primary area and 354 in the comparison area. In terms of characteristics of attendees, the primary and comparison areas are very similar or at least not systematically dissimilar. In general, the attendees were overwhelmingly nonwhite; approximately one-third were not married, and they were predominantly over 18 years of age. They were represented by both low parity (no pregnancies) and high parity groups (four or more pregnancies) in similar proportions (see Table IV-A-4 and Figures IV-A-5, 6 and 7).

Over the four-year period, there is some evidence of trends in characteristics. For example, in both primary and comparison areas there is a decrease in the proportion of attendees with an educational attainment level of the 8th grade or less. Also, there is some evidence that in the later years, the attendees visited the clinics more often than in the earlier years. In this connection, three-fourths of the attendees in 1967 visited the clinics only once. By 1970, only a little more than 40 percent visited only once (see Table IV-A-4 and Figures IV-A-8 and 9).

The purpose of Table IV-A-5 is to present statistics on the characteristics of attendees in terms of the number of years they had been exposed to the family planning clinic. Except for a few minor differences (e.g., number of previous pregnancies in the third-year groups), the primary and comparison areas are strikingly similar in characteristics across the four groups. The differences indicated in Table IV-A-5 are in terms of length of exposure to the clinics. In general, the proportion of never-married females tended to decrease, and the proportion of previously-married increased as the number of years in the system increased (e.g., 40 to 41) percent of attendees who were in the system one year as contrasted to 23 to 27 percent in the system for four years were never married). As would be expected, the age distribution of attendees changed with the length of time in the system. (For example, the longer the time in the system, the smaller the proportion of females 18 or under and the greater the proportion in the 21 to 25 group). With the exception of three years exposure group in the primary area, which contained a significantly greater number of attendees with an 8th grade education or less (which we cannot explain), educational attainment levels were similar between the four groups.

In Tables IV-A-6, 7, and 8, two impact variables--pregnancy status and outcome of pregnancy--are examined. Pregnancy status refers to whether or not an attendee became pregnant while in the system. Since length of time in the system is a factor (e.g., the longer the time, the greater the opportunity to get pregnant), the data on pregnancy status are presented separately for 2, 3 and 4 years groups. These statistics are shown in Table IV-A-6. As was the case previously, the main differences in terms of pregnancy status are not between the primary and comparison areas. Rather, the differences appear to be in terms of length of time in the system. In general, the longer the time in the system, the lower the proportion of attendees with no system pregnancies. Given this observation, the attendees who are able to maintain a higher proportion of no system pregnancies through time, are the lesser educated (8th grade or less), those who have either had no previous pregnancies or four or more pregnancies, those attendees who are now married (as opposed to those who were never married) and those who used IUD or condoms rather than oral contraceptives.

In Tables IV-A-7 and 8, pregnancy outcome is examined. The statistics in both tables reveal extraordinary incidents of pregnancy wastage and prematurity. Of all the first pregnancies in the system (regardless of length of stay), some 15 percent of the pregnancies in the primary area and 13 percent in the comparison area were aborted, miscarried, or resulted in a stillbirth. In addition, some 10 percent and 8 percent of the pregnancies in the primary and comparison areas respectively resulted in premature babies. The highest contributors to pregnancy wastage were

TABLE IV-A-4

## FAMILY PLANNING CROSS-SECTIONAL

	Primary	Comparison
<u>Total in System</u>		
1967	741	655
1968	1,170	988
1969	1,597	1,251
1970	1,550	1,163
<u>Percent Nonwhite</u>		
1967	98	94
1968	97	95
1969	98	93
1970	98	93
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Percent Never Married		
1967	31	35
1968	33	32
1969	30	32
1970	37	38
<u>Age</u>		
Percent Under 18		
1967	14	15
1968	17	14
1969	13	13
1970	13	14
<u>Number of Pregnancies</u>		
Percent with None		
1967	32	34
1968	33	27
1969	30	24
1970	23	21
Percent with Three or More		
1967	34	32
1968	30	37
1969	28	35
1970	30	34



TABLE IV-A-4 (Cont.)  
FAMILY PLANNING CROSS-SECTIONAL

	Primary	Comparison
<u>Educational Attainment</u>		
8th Grade or Less (%)		
1967	43	45
1968	42	36
1969	36	35
1970	27	30
<u>Visits Per Year</u>		
Only one		
1967	73	73
1968	65	63
1969	40	40
1970	42	43

---

SOURCE: Family Planning and Evaluation Branch, Center for Disease Control.

FIGURE IV-A-4

# Births to Married & Unmarried Mothers

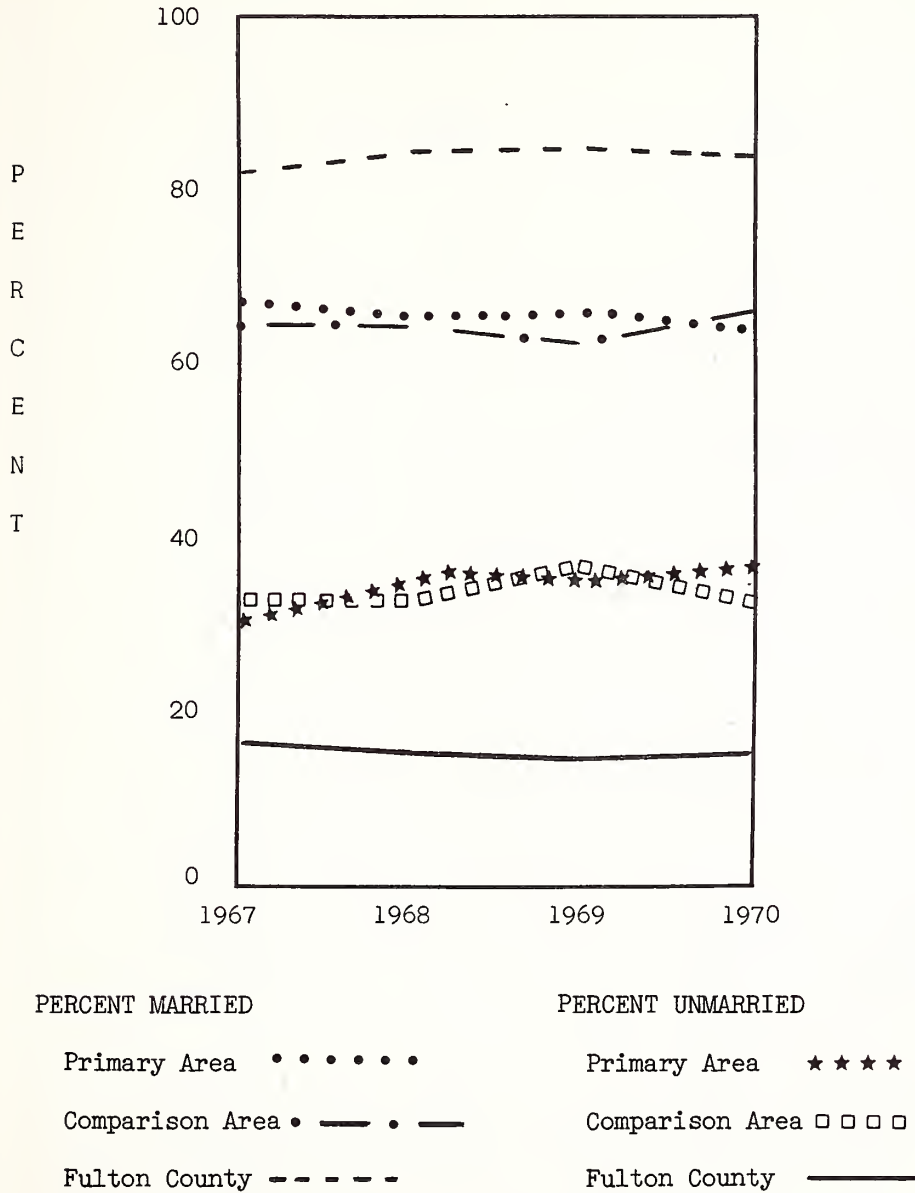


TABLE IV-A-5

## FAMILY PLANNING LONGITUDINAL TABLE

	Primary	Comparison
<u>In System 1 Yr. or Less (Total)</u>	1,161	952
White	4	10
Nonwhite	96	90
Marital Status		
Married	41	40
Never Married	40	41
Previously Married	19	19
Age Distribution		
16 or under	14	11
17 or 18	14	16
19 or 20	15	15
21 to 25	23	24
26 to 30	16	16
31 to 35	9	9
36 or older	9	9
Educational Attainment		
8 years or less	30	32
9 to 11	42	45
12 years or more	28	23
Previous Number of Pregnancies		
None	21	19
One	33	34
Two	15	13
Three	10	8
Four or more	21	26
Pregnancy While in System		
None	99	100
One or more	1	0
Total Number of Visits		
One only	65	63
Two visits	24	28
Three or more	11	9
Contraceptive (First Use)		
None	6	6
IUD or Condom	27	24
Oral	50	54
Foam	8	7
Other	9	9

TABLE IV-A-5 (Cont.)

## FAMILY PLANNING LONGITUDINAL TABLE

	Primary	Comparison
<u>In System 1 Yr. or Less (Cont.)</u>		
Contraceptive (Second Use)*		
None	8	5
IUD or Condom	44	48
Oral	30	27
Foam	10	4
Injection or Other	8	16
<u>In System 2 Yrs. (Total)</u>	543	381
White	2	9
Nonwhite	98	91
Marital Status		
Married	42	45
Never Married	33	33
Previously Married	25	21
Age Distribution		
16 or under	6	6
17 or 18	13	12
19 or 20	17	19
21 to 25	30	28
26 to 30	18	18
31 to 35	9	9
36 or older	7	8
Educational Attainment		
8 years or less	31	34
9 to 11	42	39
12 years or more	27	27
Previous Number of Pregnancies (before 2nd year in the system)		
None	22	23
One	29	26
Two	19	20
Three	9	10
Four or more	21	21
Pregnancy While in System		
None	84	83
One	16	17



FIGURE IV-A-5

# Percent Never Married in System of Family Planning Clinic (1967-1970)

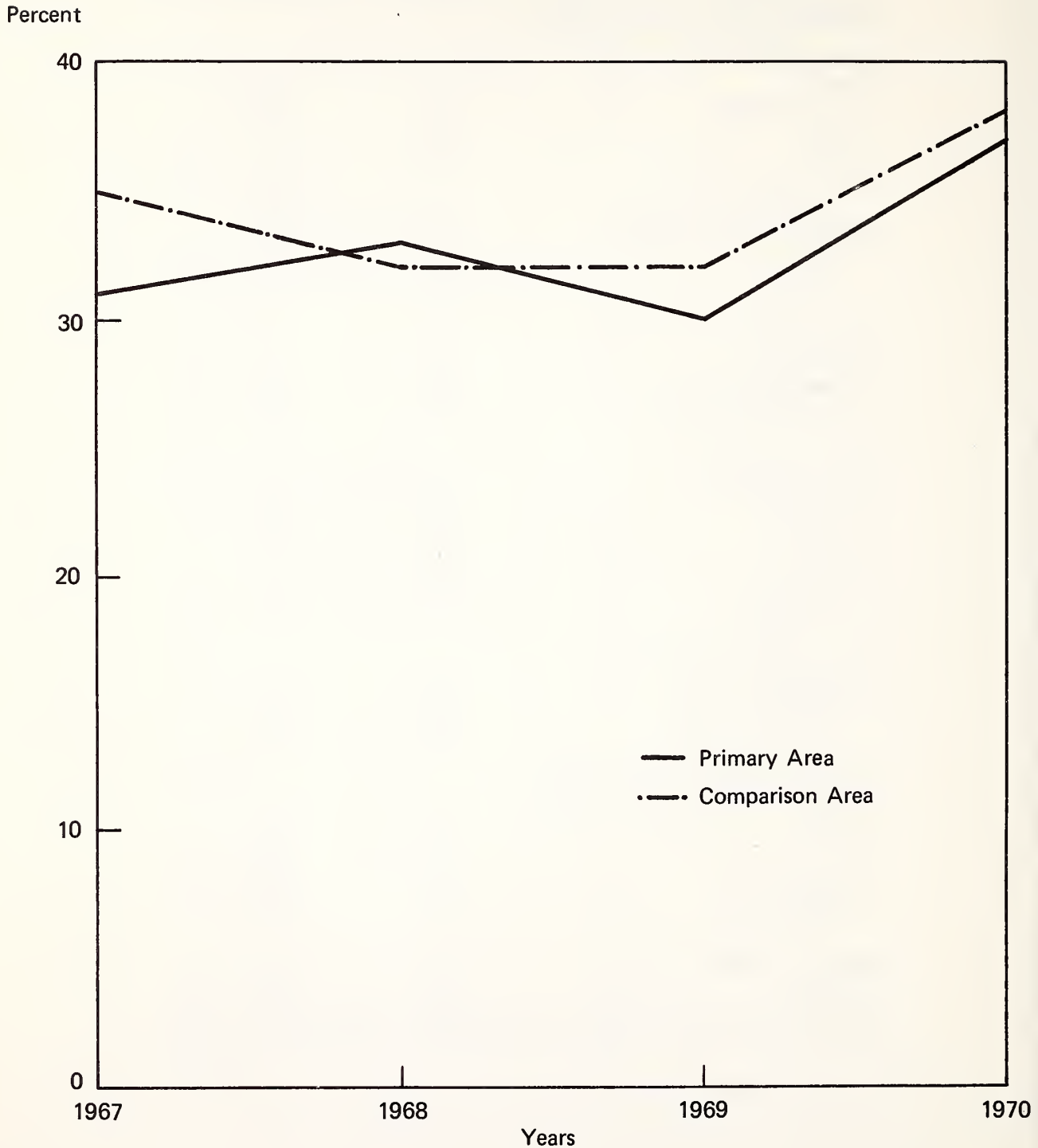


TABLE IV-A-5 (Cont.)

## FAMILY PLANNING LONGITUDINAL TABLE

	Primary	Comparison
<u>In System 2 Yrs. (Cont.)</u>		
Total Number of Visits		
Two visits	26	32
Three visits	25	22
Four visits	18	14
Five visits	12	11
Six visits	8	7
Seven or more visits	11	14
Contraceptives (First Use)		
None	5	4
IUD or Condom	22	20
Oral	63	64
Foam	2	5
Injection or Other	8	7
Contraceptives (Second Use)		
None	7	10
IUD or Condom	34	32
Oral	28	27
Foam	13	9
Injection or Other	18	22
<u>In System 3 Yrs. (Total)</u>	513	341
White	2	5
Nonwhite	98	95
Marital Status		
Married	46	50
Never Married	28	26
Previously Married	26	23
Age Distribution		
18 or under	9	10
19 or 20	14	14
21 to 25	39	36
26 to 30	19	19
31 to 35	12	13
36 or older	7	8
Educational Attainment		
8 years or less	42	36
9 to 11 years	34	42
12 years or more	24	22

FIGURE IV-A-6

# **Percent Under 18 in System of Family Planning Clinic (1967-1970)**

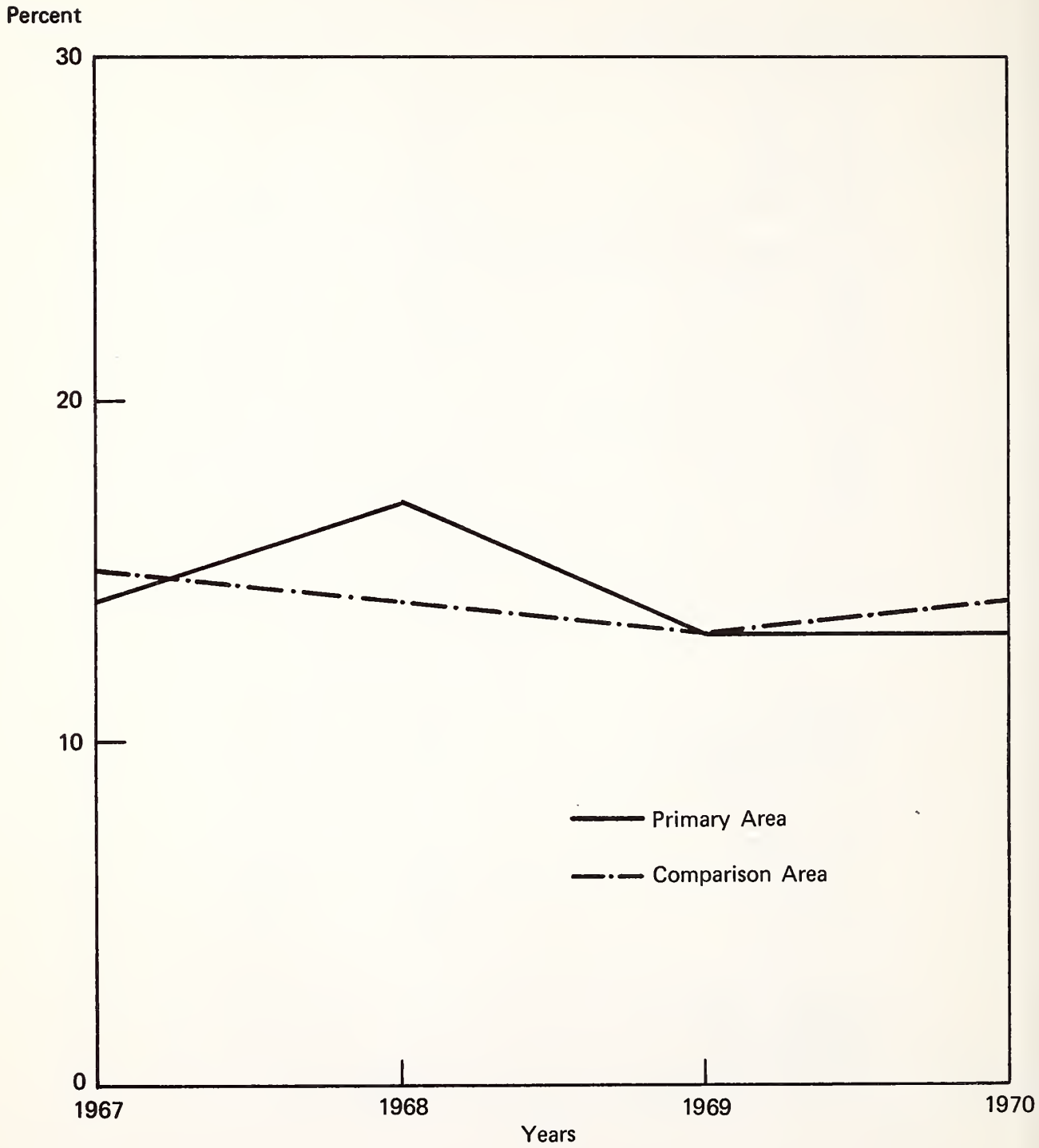


TABLE IV-A-5 (Cont.)

## FAMILY PLANNING LONGITUDINAL TABLE

	Primary	Comparison
<u>In System 3 Yrs. (Cont.)</u>		
Previous Number of Pregnancies (non-system or before 3 years)		
None	35	22
One	14	12
Two	18	22
Three	14	15
Four or more	19	29
Pregnancies While in System		
None	76	72
One	22	25
Two or more	2	3
Total Number of Visits		
Two	10	11
Three	14	15
Four	12	14
Five	11	14
Six	11	10
Seven or more	42	36
Contraceptives (First Used)		
None	3	2
IUD or Condom	24	25
Oral	66	65
Foam	2	4
Injection or other	5	4
Contraceptives (Second Use)		
None	11	13
IUD or Condom	36	23
Oral	27	24
Foam	13	16
Injection or Other	13	24
Contraceptives (Third Use)		
None	12	13
IUD or Condom	28	35
Oral	15	10
Foam	15	6
Injection or Other	30	36
<u>In System 4 Yrs. (Total)</u>	287	237
White	--	2
Nonwhite	100	98

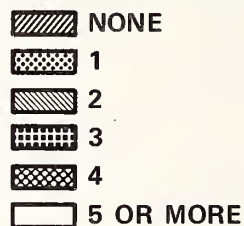


FIGURE IV-A-7

# PREVIOUS DELIVERIES BY RACE IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967 - 1970

PAW = PRIMARY AREA WHITE  
PAN = PRIMARY AREA NON-WHITE  
CAW = COMPARISON AREA WHITE  
CAN = COMPARISON AREA NON-WHITE

PREVIOUS DELIVERIES:



PERCENT

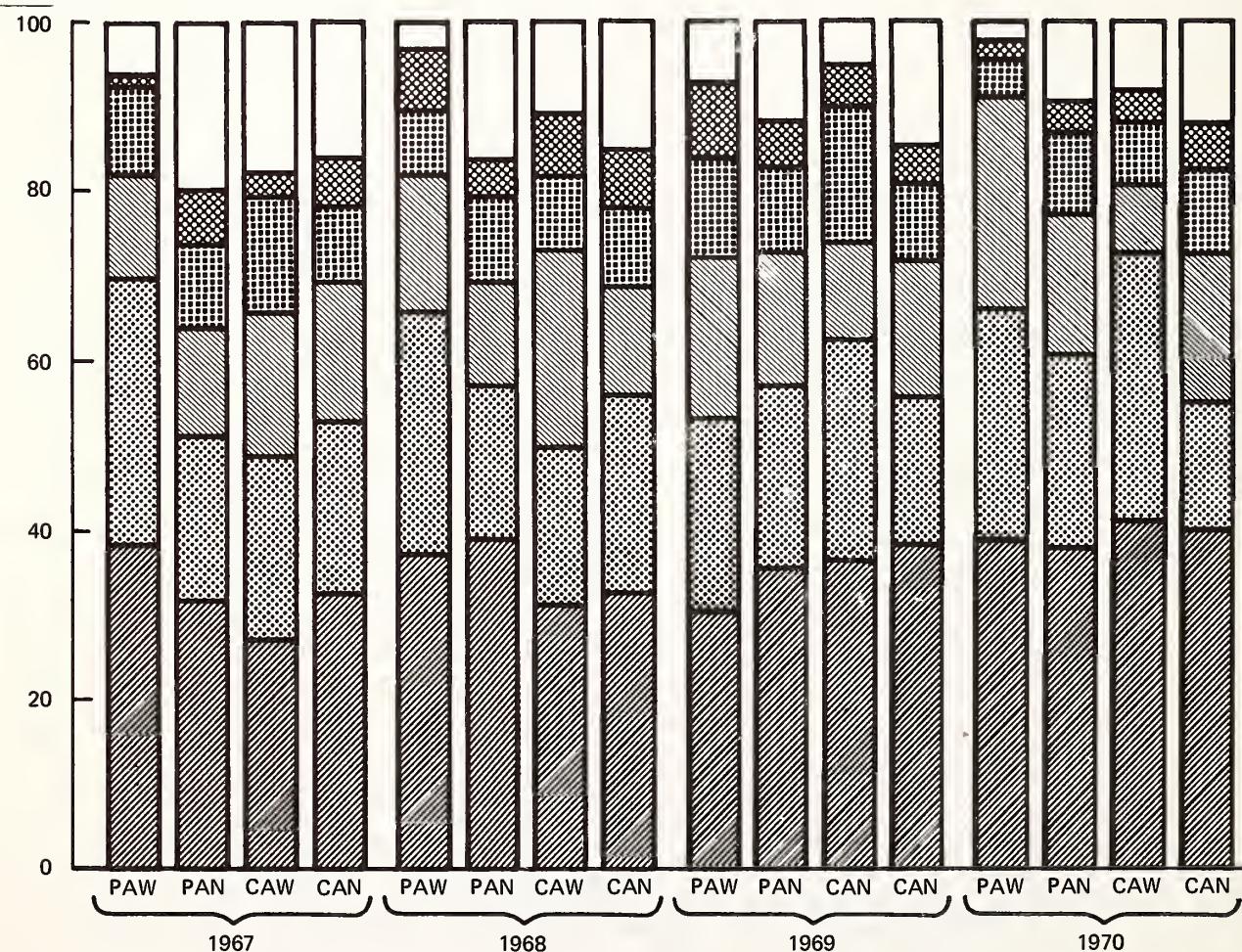


TABLE IV-A-5 (Cont.)

## FAMILY PLANNING LONGITUDINAL TABLE

	Primary	Comparison
<u>In System 4 Yrs. (Cont.)</u>		
Marital Status		
Married	44	40
Never Married	27	23
Previously Married	29	37
Age Distribution		
18 or under	4	3
19 or 20	11	10
21 to 25	45	40
26 to 30	21	24
31 to 35	13	14
36 or older	6	9
Educational Attainment		
8 years or less	29	34
9 to 11 years	46	44
12 or more years	25	22
Previous Number of Pregnancies		
None	19	22
One	9	8
Two	22	15
Three	16	21
Four or more	34	34
Pregnancies While in System		
None	67	69
One	28	26
Two or more	5	5
Total Number of Visits		
Two visits	4	3
Three visits	14	9
Four visits	14	13
Five visits	7	9
Six visits	13	9
Seven or more	48	57
Contraceptives (First Use)		
None	2	2
IUD or Condom	33	34
Oral	62	60
Foam	2	1
Injection or Other	1	3

TABLE IV-A-5 (Cont.)

## FAMILY PLANNING LONGITUDINAL TABLE

	Primary	Comparison
<u>In System 4 Yrs. (Cont.)</u>		
Contraceptives (Second Use)		
None	13	8
IUD or Condom	26	24
Oral	27	26
Foam	12	16
Injection or Other	22	26
Contraceptives (Third Use)		
None	8	15
IUD or Condom	24	18
Oral	19	20
Foam	13	9
Injection or Other	36	38

---

SOURCE: Family Planning and Evaluation Branch, Center for Disease Control.

TABLE IV-A-6

## FAMILY PLANNING PREGNANCY STATUS

	Primary Area			Comparison Area		
	None	One	Two or More	None	One	Two or More
<u>Two Years in System</u>						
Race						
White	92	8	--	86	14	--
Nonwhite	84	16	--	83	17	--
Marital Status						
Married	81	19	--	83	17	--
Never Married	86	14	--	80	20	--
Previously Married	87	13	--	88	12	--
Age Distribution						
18 or under	77	23	--	72	28	--
19 or 20	74	26	--	76	24	--
21 to 25	87	13	--	84	16	--
26 to 30	92	8	--	91	9	--
31 to 35	92	8	--	88	12	--
36 or older	91	9	--	97	3	--
Educational Attainment						
8 years or less	93	7	--	90	10	--
9 to 11 years	77	23	--	78	22	--
12 years or more	85	15	--	81	19	--
Previous Pregnancies						
None	100	--	--	100	--	--
One	99	1	--	97	3	--
Two	57	43	--	61	39	--
Three	73	27	--	60	40	--
Four or more	76	24	--	80	20	--
Total Number of Visits						
Two visits	82	18	--	77	23	--
Three visits	79	21	--	79	21	--
Four visits	81	19	--	73	27	--
Five visits	86	14	--	95	5	--
Six visits	98	2	--	92	8	--
Seven or more visits	97	3	--	100	--	--
Contraceptive Selection*						
IUD or Condom	92	8	--	89	11	--
Oral	81	19	--	80	20	--

\* Numbers are too small to show "None," "Foam," or "Other."



TABLE IV-A-6

## FAMILY PLANNING PREGNANCY STATUS (Cont.)

	Primary Area			Comparison Area		
	None	One	Two or More	None	One	Two or More
<u>Three Years in System</u>						
Race						
White	100	--	--	88	12	--
Nonwhite	76	22	2	71	25	4
Marital Status						
Married	77	22	1	70	25	5
Never Married	71	26	3	66	32	2
Previously Married	80	18	2	82	17	1
Age Distribution						
18 or under	64	34	2	48	42	10
19 or 20	62	34	4	54	38	8
21 to 25	71	28	1	74	22	4
26 to 30	88	10	2	77	23	--
31 to 35	92	8	--	89	11	--
36 or older	97	3	--	82	18	--
Educational Attainment						
8 years or less	97	3	--	89	9	2
9 to 11 years	65	33	2	63	34	3
12 years or more	59	38	3	67	29	4
Previous Pregnancies						
None	100	--	--	100	--	--
One	99	1	--	88	12	--
Two	46	53	1	53	47	--
Three	44	49	7	42	44	14
Four or more	70	28	2	73	22	5
Total Number of Visits						
Two visits	66	34	--	65	35	--
Three visits	74	25	1	66	32	2
Four visits	52	43	5	61	31	8
Five visits	64	33	3	53	41	6
Six visits	74	24	2	83	14	3
Seven or more visits	91	9	--	85	13	2
Contraceptive Selection*						
IUD or Condom	85	14	1	82	15	3
Oral	73	25	2	69	27	4

\* Numbers are too small to show "None," "Foam," or "Other."

TABLE IV-A-6

## FAMILY PLANNING PREGNANCY STATUS (Cont.)

	Primary Area			Comparison Area		
	None	One	Two or More.	None	One	Two or More
<u>Four Years in System</u>						
Race						
White	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonwhite	67	28	5	69	26	5
Marital Status						
Married	75	20	5	63	30	7
Never Married	57	38	5	66	31	4
Previously Married	65	30	5	78	19	3
Age Distribution						
20 years or under	31	50	19	32	52	16
21 to 25	62	33	5	67	30	3
26 to 30	84	16	--	78	19	3
31 to 35	79	16	5	84	13	3
36 or older	72	28	--	86	9	5
Educational Attainment						
8 years or less	86	11	3	91	8	1
9 to 11 years	59	32	9	60	33	7
12 years or more	59	41	--	60	32	8
Previous Pregnancies						
None	100	--	--	100	--	--
One	100	--	--	95	5	--
Two	42	58	--	54	46	--
Three	57	30	13	43	41	16
Four or more	62	29	9	66	29	5
Total Number of Visits						
Two or three visits	68	32	--	69	28	3
Four visits	46	39	15	62	33	5
Five visits	62	33	5	81	16	3
Six visits	67	30	3	73	23	4
Seven or more visits	74	21	5	68	26	6
Contraceptive Selection*						
IUD or Condom	81	18	1	82	15	3
Oral	59	33	1	62	32	6

\* Numbers are too small to show "None," "Foam," or "Other."

SOURCE: Family Planning and Evaluation Branch, Center for Disease Control.

FIGURE IV-A-8

**Percent in System of Family Planning Clinic With  
Educational Attainment of 8th Grade or Less  
(1967-1970)**

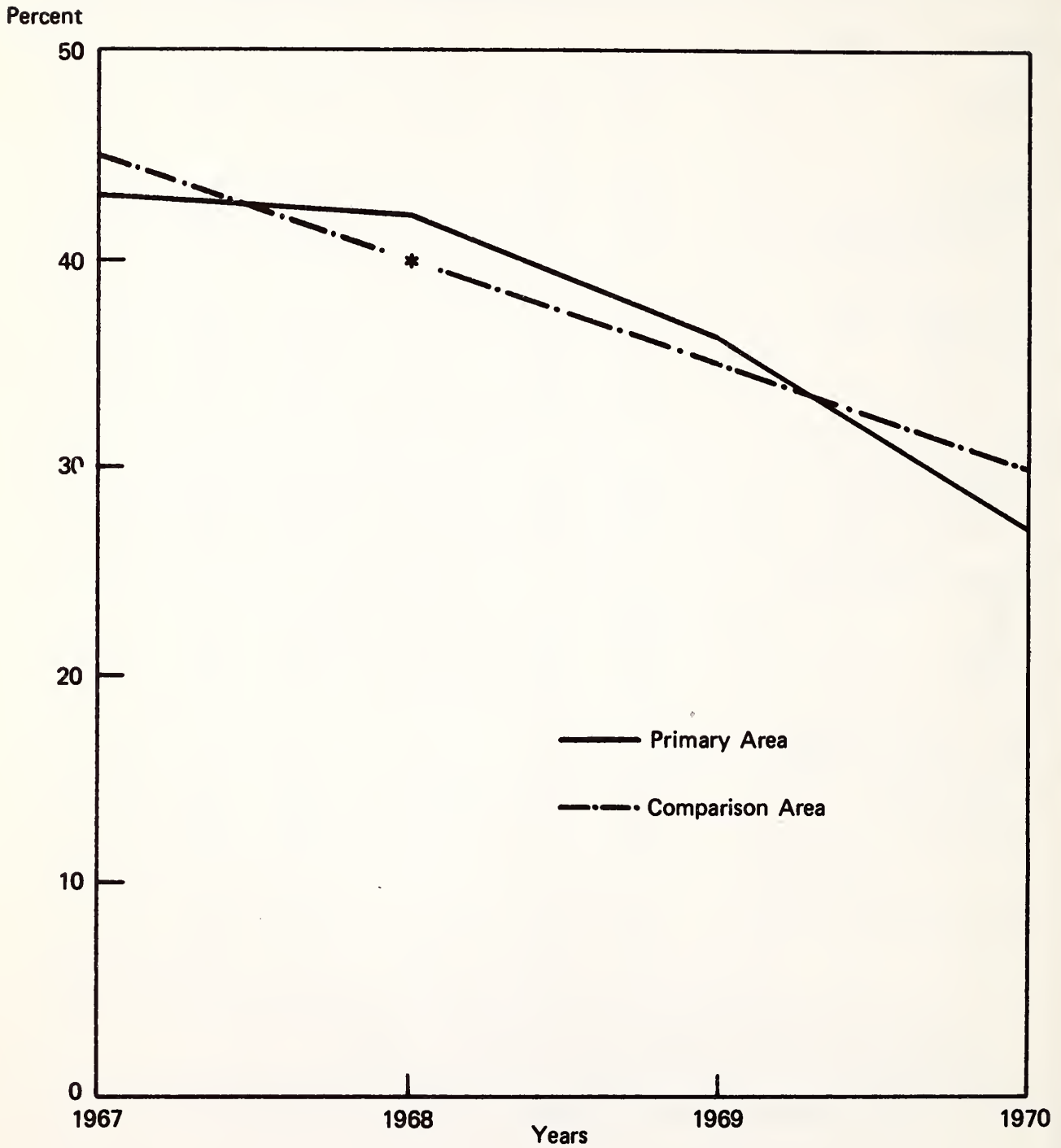


TABLE IV-A-7

## FAMILY PLANNING PREGNANCY OUTCOMES BY ATTENDANCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Primary Area			Comparison Area				
	Total	Full Term	Premature Miscarriage or Abortion	Total	Full Term	Premature Miscarriage or Abortion		
Total 1st Pregnancy	306	229	32	45	237	186	20	31
Percent Distribution of Characteristics	100	75	10	15	100	79	8	13
Age of Mother								
18 or younger	100	70	14	16	100	76	12	12
19 or 20	100	79	11	10	100	79	13	9
21 to 25	100	75	9	16	100	81	6	13
26 to 30	100	77	13	10	100	88	3	9
31 or older	100	70	8	22	100	65	9	26
Marital Status								
Married	100	74	12	14	100	81	9	10
Never Married	100	74	14	12	100	71	12	17
Previously Married	100	77	3	20	100	84	2	14
Educational Attainment								
8 years or less	100	73	10	17	100	85	9	6
9 to 11 years	100	78	10	12	100	80	9	11
12 years or more	100	75	8	17	100	76	5	19
Contraceptives								
(First Selection)*								
IUD or Condom	100	78	7	15	100	71	8	21
Oral	100	76	11	13	100	80	9	12
Number of Visits								
Two visits	100	82	6	12	100	77	9	14
Three visits	100	75	15	10	100	75	16	9

\* Numbers are too small to show "None," "Foam," or "Other."



TABLE IV-A-7 (Cont.)

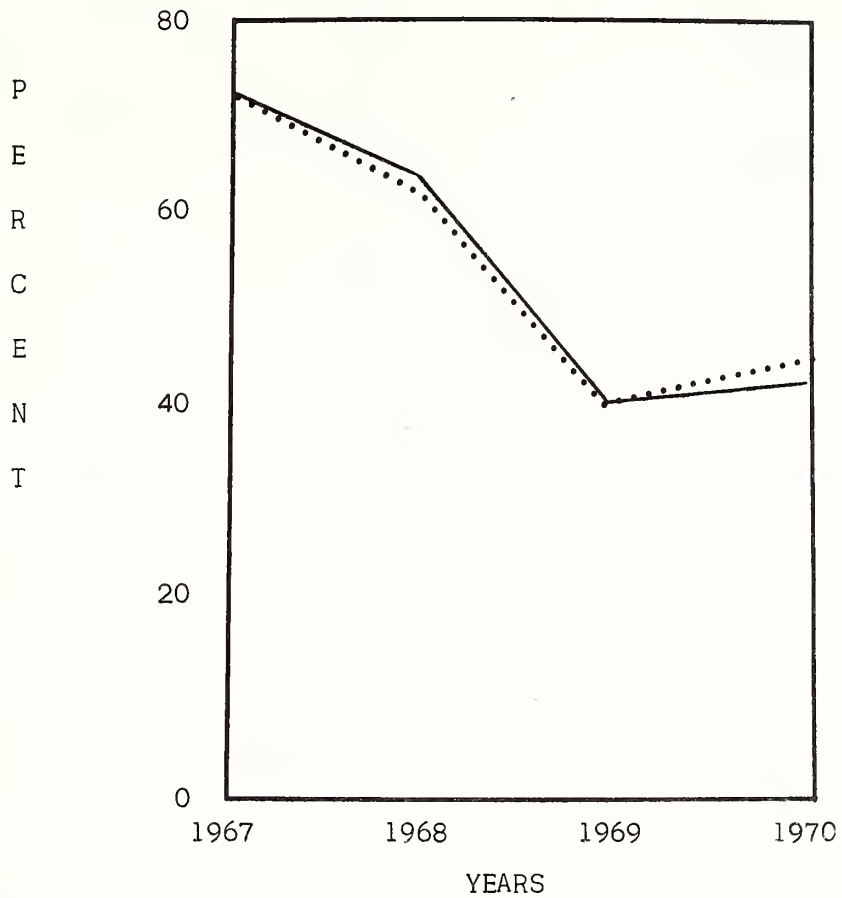
## FAMILY PLANNING PREGNANCY OUTCOMES BY ATTENDANCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Primary Area			Comparison Area				
	Total	Full Term	Premature	Stillborn, Miscarriage or Abortion	Total	Full Term	Premature	Stillborn, Miscarriage or Abortion
Number of Visits (Cont.)								
Four visits	100	63	16	21	100	73	5	22
Five visits	100	74	10	16	100	82	9	9
Six visits	100	82	7	11	100	93	--	7
Seven or more visits	100	79	5	20	100	81	6	13
Number of Previous Pregnancies								
One or two	100	77	11	12	100	77	11	12
Three	100	74	12	14	100	81	5	14
Four or more	100	72	9	19	100	78	9	14

SOURCE: Family Planning and Evaluation Branch, Center for Disease Control.

FIGURE IV-A-9

PERCENT IN SYSTEM OF FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC WITH ONLY ONE VISIT PER YEAR



PRIMARY AREA —————

COMPARISON AREA .....

TABLE IV-A-8

## PERCENT OF FAMILY PLANNING PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

	Primary	Comparison
<u>In System Two Years</u>		
Total Pregnancies*	85	65
Full Term	68%	79%
Premature	17%	9%
Stillborn, Miscarriage or Abortion	15%	12%
<u>In System Three Years</u>		
Total Pregnancies	120	96
Full term	79%	78%
Premature	12%	7%
Stillborn, Miscarriage or Abortion	9%	15%
<u>In System Four Years</u>		
Total Pregnancies	94	73
Full term	79%	82%
Premature	3%	8%
Stillborn, Miscarriage or Abortion	18%	10%

\* Outcome of first pregnancy in system.

SOURCE: Family Planning and Evaluation Branch, Center for Disease Control.

those attendees who were previously married, older attendees, and those who had four or more previous pregnancies. The attendees with the highest proportion of premature babies were the never married and younger attendees (18 years or younger).

The family planning data presented above tend to augment data presented earlier on birth and infant mortality statistics. The data indicate that the primary and comparison areas in Atlanta have numerous manifestations of dysfunctional maternal and child health status. Among these are high infant mortality rates and dysfunctional pregnancy outcomes including much pregnancy wastage.

#### Death Data

Table IV-A-9 contains death rates by cause for the primary and comparison areas and Fulton County. In general, the death rate in Fulton County has been relatively stable at between 101 and 105 deaths per 10,000 population over the six-year period. The primary area's death rate was slightly higher than the county ranging between 106 and 135 deaths per 10,000 population. The comparison area death rate was substantially higher than the County and the primary area. The rate for the comparison area ranged between 119 and 171 deaths per 10,000 population (see Figure IV-A-10).

Analysis of cause of death data indicate a similar pattern to total death rate. In general, the number of deaths caused by heart disease, cancer, early infant disease and congenital malformation, strokes, pneumonia, accidents and homicides are contained within a very narrow range over the six-year period for Fulton County. The rates by the specific causes of death for Fulton County tend to be lower than either the primary or comparison areas. While deaths attributed to homicide have been rather stable in Fulton County, they have increased substantially since 1965 in the comparison area and increased moderately in the primary area. By 1970, the death rate due to homicide was twice as high in the primary area and almost four times as high in the comparison area as compared to the death rate for homicide in Fulton County.

The death record analysis suggests that the primary and comparison area health status, as indicated by general death rates and specific cause of death, at least when compared with Fulton County as a whole, does not fare very well. A decrease in the general death rate as well as decreases in certain causes of death in these areas would constitute an improvement in health status.

#### Morbidity

The reportable disease registry usually constitutes the main source of data to calculate incidence rates for tuberculosis and venereal disease. These data are almost always available on the County level but obtaining them by small areas is somewhat more difficult. For the primary and comparison areas, census tract data are available back to 1960 on tuberculosis. Unfortunately, as far as we have been able to determine, the only census tract compilation of data on venereal diseases is for syphilis for 1970. There are no such compilations on gonorrhea. This is particularly unfortunate because venereal diseases, especially gonorrhea, in 1971 constituted a major public health hazard. In fact, the incidence rate on gonorrhea for Atlanta was one of the highest among major metropolitan areas in the country. If small area statistics were available, it would be possible to zero in on the areas of the city contributing to this high rate. The likelihood is that the rate would be several times as high in certain areas than in the metropolitan area as a whole.

Table IV-A-10 shows primary and comparison area syphilis rates for 1970 and the number of incidence in each census tract in the same year. Table IV-A-11 shows the



TABLE IV-A-9  
DEATHS PER 10,000 POPULATION BY MAJOR CAUSE  
PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY, 1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Death Rate						
Fulton County	101	103	102	105	101	102
Primary Area	106	107	112	135	130	129
Comparison Area	123	119	140	157	171	156
Heart Disease						
Fulton County	31	33	35	34	32	32
Primary Area	27	31	41	36	35	41
Comparison Area	35	35	36	42	48	46
Cancer						
Fulton County	15	16	15	15	15	16
Primary Area	10	13	11	17	14	15
Comparison Area	16	12	15	24	21	21
Early Infancy and Congenital Malformations						
Fulton County	5	5	5	4	4	4
Primary Area	8	8	8	8	9	4
Comparison Area	6	8	7	6	5	4
Pneumonia and Influenza						
Fulton County	4	4	3	5	*	*
Primary Area	5	4	4	2	8	3
Comparison Area	4	4	5	3	10	9
Accidents						
Fulton County	6	6	6	6	5	6
Primary Area	4	5	2	9	6	7
Comparison Area	4	5	6	7	6	6
Homicides						
Fulton County	2	2	3	3	3	4
Primary Area	5	4	7	6	8	8
Comparison Area	3	5	7	11	11	15
Accidents and Homicides						
Fulton County	8	8	9	9	8	10
Primary Area	9	9	9	15	14	15
Comparison Area	7	10	13	18	17	22
Cerebrovascular or Strokes						
Fulton County	13	13	13	14	12	12
Primary Area	13	13	14	23	17	13
Comparison Area	21	15	23	20	25	14

\* Information not available.

SOURCE: Fulton County Health Department.

FIGURE IV-A-10

# Death rates per 10,000 population

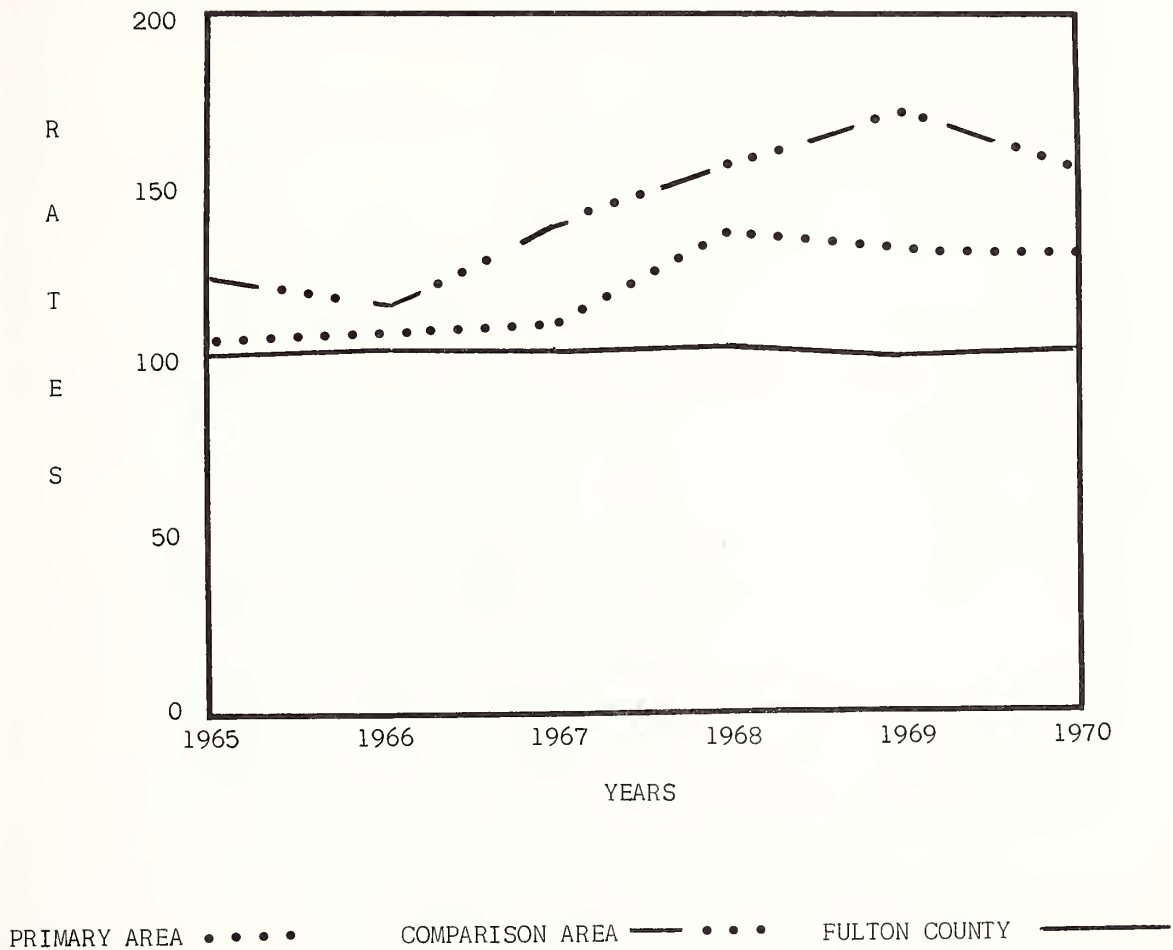


TABLE IV-A-10  
1970 SYPHILIS CASES  
FOR THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY

	Number of Cases	Rate Per 10,000 Pop.
<u>Primary Area</u>	68	28
Tract 55.01	22	41
Tract 55.02	9	15
Tract 56	17	34
Tract 67	20	26
<u>Comparison Area</u>	91	41
Tract 44	20	57
Tract 45	6	72
Tract 46	13	82
Tract 47	8	48
Tract 48	7	36
Tract 53	18	33
Tract 57	8	32
Tract 63	11	23
<u>Fulton County</u>	941	15

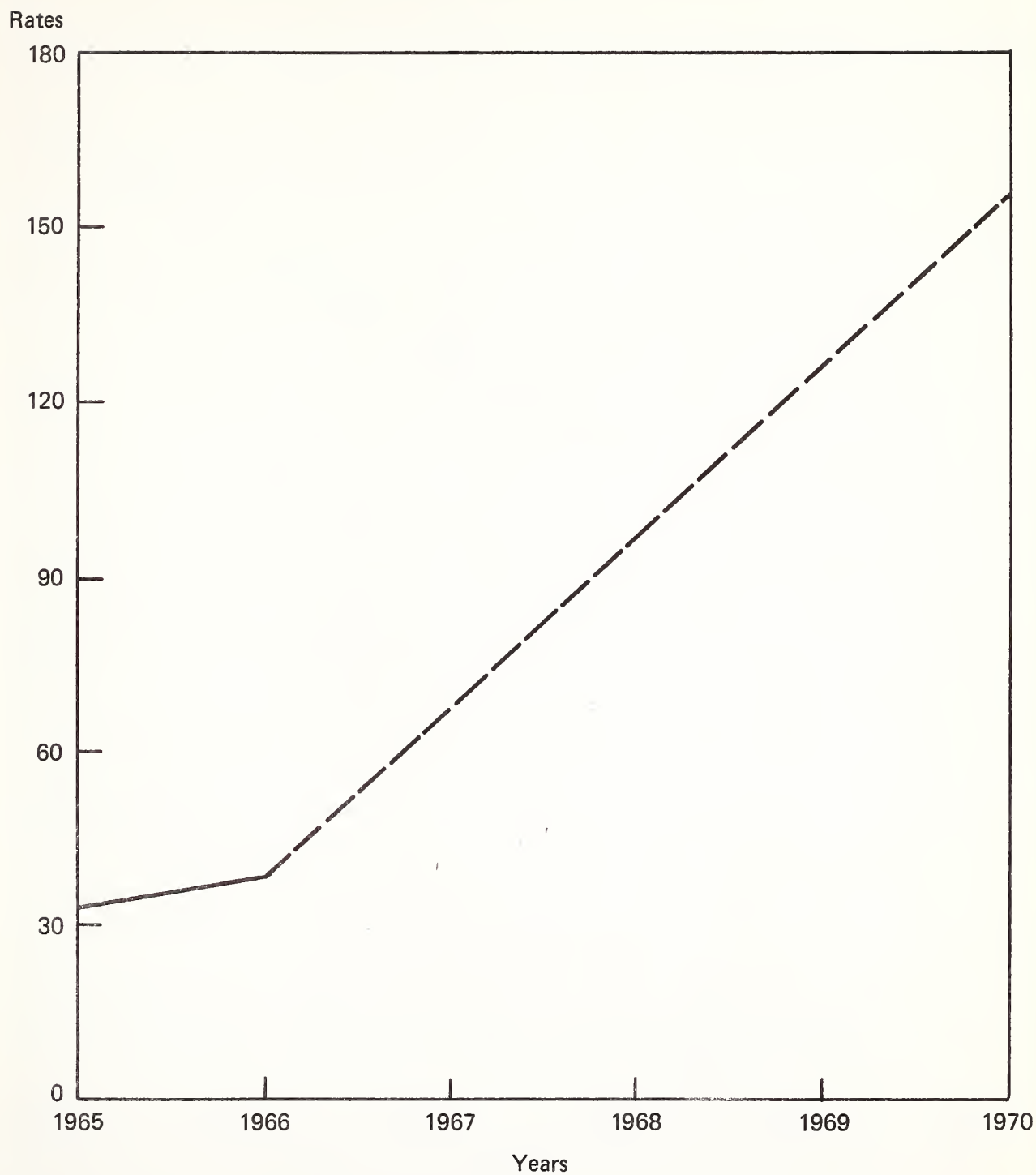
SOURCE: Fulton County Health Department

TABLE IV-A-11  
FULTON COUNTY VENEREAL DISEASE CASES  
(1965, 1966, 1970 and 1971)

	1965	1966	1970	1971
Syphilis	191	225	941	1,208
Rate per 100,000 Pop.	32	38	155	
Gonorrhea	7,171	7,848	13,981	15,901
Rate per 100,000 Pop.	1,213	1,322	2,301	

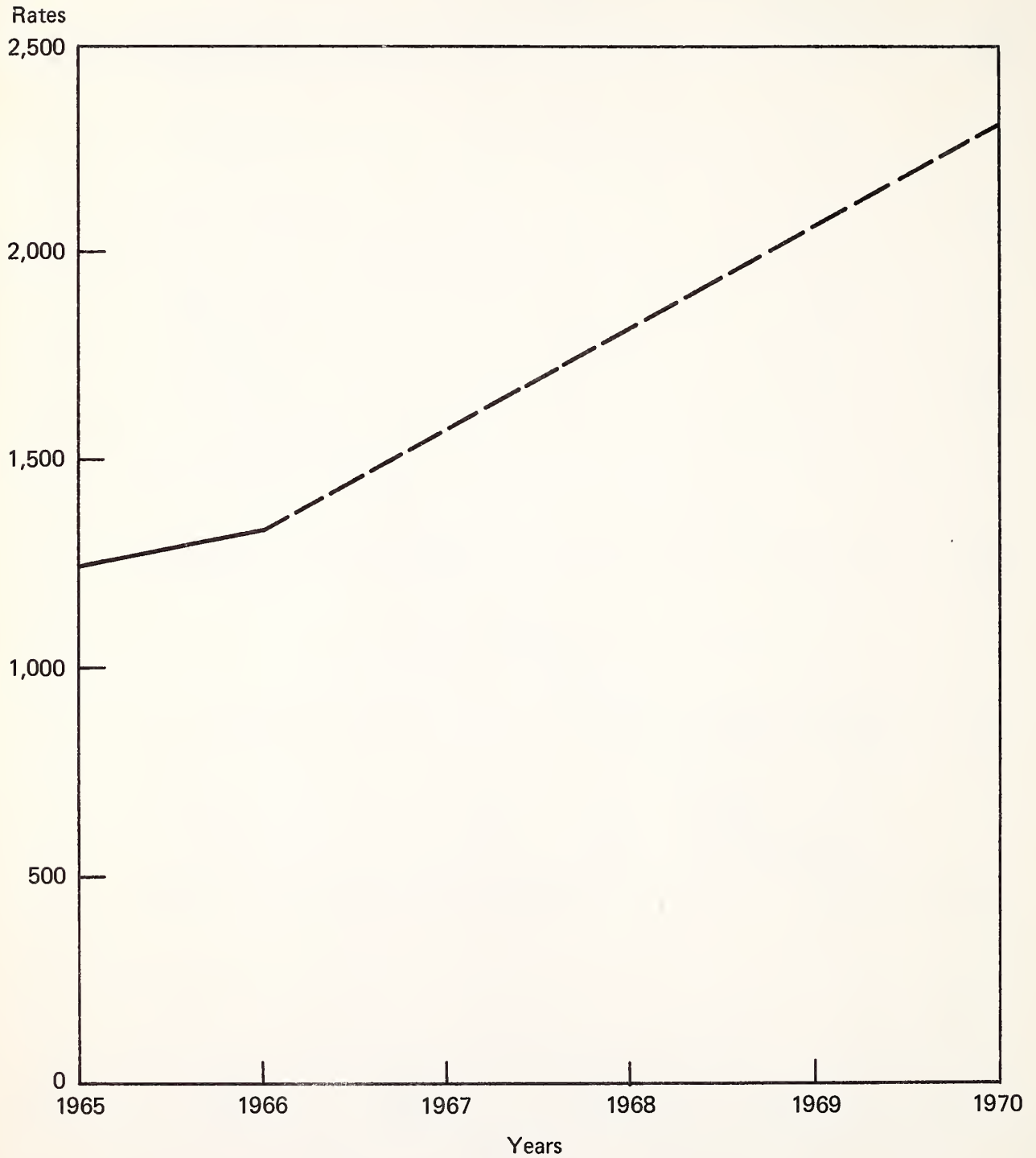
SOURCE: Fulton County Health Department

## Fulton County Syphilis Rate per 10,000 Population





# **Fulton County Gonorrhea Rate per 10,000 Population**



rates of syphilis and gonorrhea for Fulton County from 1965-1970, and number of cases for 1971. The syphilis rates for 1970 for both the primary and comparison areas are approximately twice as high as the rate for Fulton County. With respect to Fulton County, the syphilis rate increased fivefold between 1965 and 1970, and continued to increase in 1971; the gonorrhea rate almost doubled between 1965 and 1970 (see Figures IV-A-11 and 12). The seriousness of this problem can be comprehended by comparing these statistics to comparable statistics obtained from Los Angeles County. In 1970, the venereal disease rate (syphilis and gonorrhea combined) was 2,456 per 100,000 population for Fulton County while the venereal disease rate for Los Angeles County was 694 per 100,000. In other words, the venereal disease rate was approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times greater in Atlanta than it was in Los Angeles. To carry the comparison one step further, the venereal disease rate for Fulton County in 1970 closely approximated the venereal disease rate for the Watts area of Los Angeles which is a high-risk health area (Watts was 2,576 cases per 100,000).

If venereal disease data were available by small area within Fulton County, the likelihood would be that certain neighborhoods (including the primary and comparison areas) would exceed Fulton County rates by a significant extent. In these areas and to some extent in Fulton County, venereal disease constitutes a public health hazard.

Table IV-A-12 presents the number of new tuberculosis cases reported by census tract for 1965-1970. It also shows the new incidence rate for the primary and comparison areas for each of those years. New incidence rates do not constitute prevalence. Prevalence rates would include not only new cases but previously reported tuberculosis cases which remain active. Therefore, a prevalence rate would be somewhat higher than an incidence rate.

Table IV-A-12 indicates that the trend in the rate of new cases reported per 10,000 population, while erratic in both the primary and comparison areas, has generally increased since 1965. For the primary area, the peak incidence rate, 14 per 10,000 population, was recorded in 1967. That is a threefold increase since 1965. By 1970, the incidence rate had decreased slightly to 11 cases per 10,000 population. In the comparison area, the incidence rate between 1965 and 1968 remained flat (at 7, 8 and 9 per 10,000 population) but increased to 12 per 10,000 in 1969 to 15 per 10,000 in 1970.

The rates for Fulton County as a whole tended to be much lower over the six-year period than either the primary or comparison area. Moreover, the trend in incidence rates in Fulton County over the five-year period was flat (between 4 and 5 per 10,000 population). In 1970, the primary area had a rate almost three times higher than Fulton County, and the comparison area was almost four times higher than Fulton County (see Figure IV-A-13).

The major conclusion from examining these data is that a report of new cases of tuberculosis even in the primary and comparison areas is a rather rare phenomenon. These affect a very small proportion of the population. Given this conclusion, if tuberculosis prevalence data were available, prevalence rates would tend to be somewhat higher. Finally, however rare the number of new cases of tuberculosis in the primary and comparison areas, there appears to be some room for improvement. A reduction in the number of new cases, which would result in an incidence rate more proximate to the Fulton County rates, would constitute such an improvement.

#### Ambulatory Care

Ambulatory care is an important component of a health information system concerned with the delivery of health services. In terms of the present report there is a dearth of ambulatory care data organized by small area that can be related to the

TABLE IV-A-12  
NEWLY REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS CASES

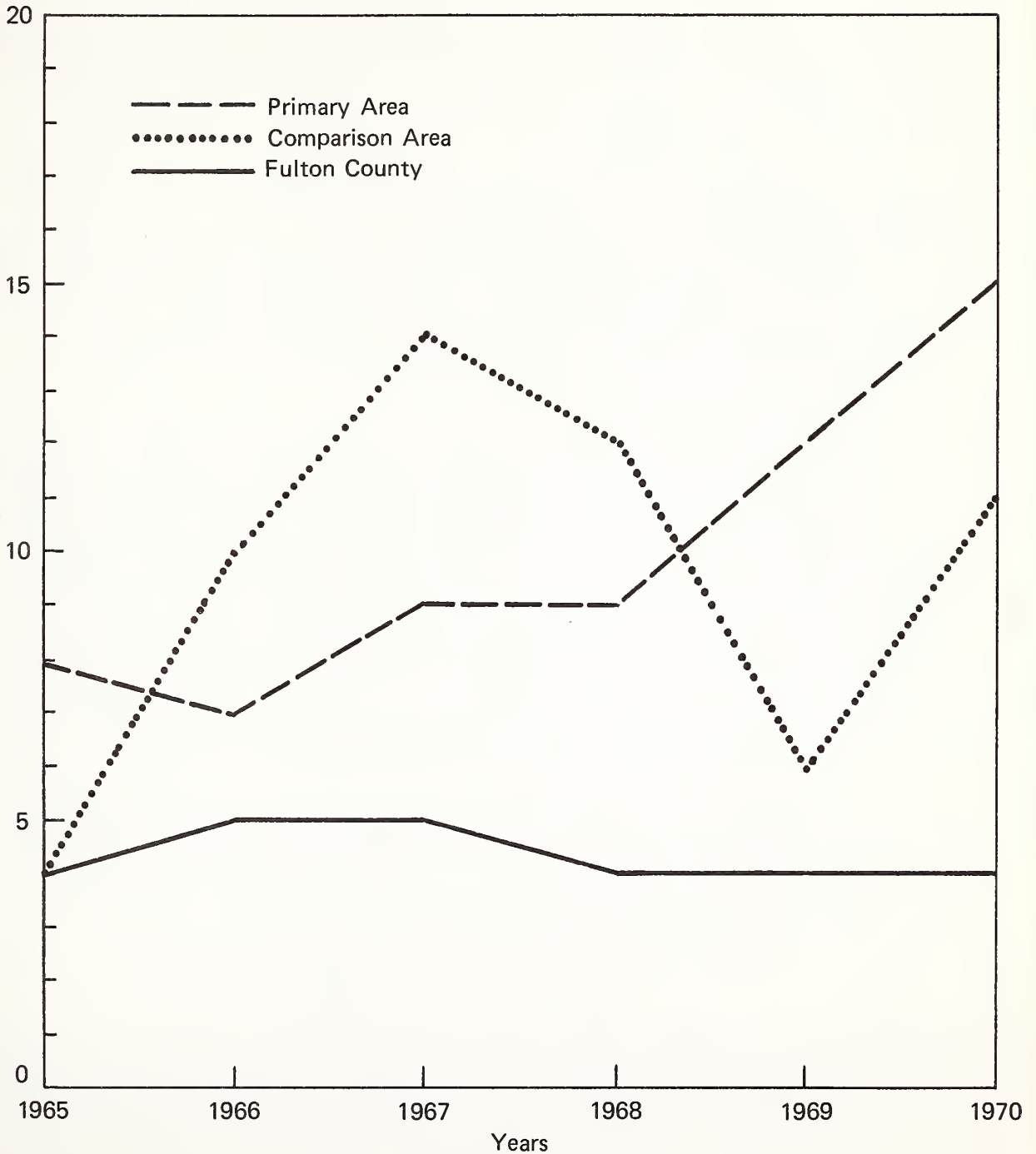
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Fulton County (Total)</u>	228	283	273	232	258	255
Rate per 10,000 Population	4	5	5	4	4	4
<u>Primary Area (Total)</u>	12	30	38	32	15	28
Tract 55.01	4	10	8	13	4	12
Tract 55.02	2	6	9	4	3	3
Tract 56	5	12	19	13	5	6
Tract 67	1	2	2	2	3	7
Rate per 10,000 Population	4	10	14	12	6	11
<u>Comparison Area (Total)</u>	28	23	24	23	28	34
Tract 44	2	1	4	3	5	8
Tract 45	3	4	0	5	2	0
Tract 46	6	6	5	3	5	3
Tract 47	8	4	1	2	5	3
Tract 48	0	1	1	0	1	5
Tract 53	3	5	2	3	2	6
Tract 57	0	1	2	3	0	2
Tract 63	6	1	9	4	8	7
Rate per 10,000 Population	8	7	9	9	12	15

SOURCE: Fulton County Health Department

FIGURE IV-A-13

**Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases per 10,000 Population in  
the Primary and Comparison Areas and Fulton County  
(1965-1970)**

Cases Per 10,000 Population



primary and comparison areas. Generally, the most appropriate body of data on ambulatory care concerns county health department clinic system. These data are only available in Atlanta on county-wide basis. Fulton County Department of Public Health divides its service areas into health districts. However, health districts are not "pure" areas in a statistical sense. That is, there is some, but not an exact relationship between the location of the health districts and the residence of the persons within Fulton County receiving the ambulatory care. The major criterion for utilizing any county clinic regardless of location, is being a resident of Fulton County.

There is one set of ambulatory care data which has at least a vague relationship to the primary and comparison area. This set of data consists of counts of students enrolled in the public school system who have received a medical examination. Since enrollment figures are available as a denominator, percentage of enrolled students receiving medical examinations can be calculated for each school in the primary and comparison areas. These figures are shown in Table IV-A-13.

In general, Table IV-A-13 indicates that in both the primary and comparison areas elementary schools tend to have a greater proportion of total enrollees provided with medical examinations. The percent range for the two areas over the five-year period for elementary schools is between 10 and 18 percent of the student body. The major departure from this generality is the secondary schools in the comparison area in 1968 and 1969 when there appeared to be a relatively high proportion of students receiving medical examinations (17 and 21 percent). Otherwise the range for secondary schools was less than 1 percent to 8 percent of enrolled students who received medical examinations.

#### Psychiatric Clinics

In addition to the limited information presented above on the physical examinations in the school system, some rather gross data are available on psychiatric clinics. These statistics are compiled by the Georgia Department of Public Health, Division of Mental Health in an annual report. As is the situation with other clinics, the data are shown by the county. In Fulton County in 1970 there were four psychiatric outpatient clinics for which data were available. These were the Child Guidance Clinic, Sandy Spring Center, East Point Center and the After Care Program. From 1967-1969, statistics were also available for Grady Hospital psychiatric outpatient clinics. The major conclusion from examining these data (which are not presented in the present report) is that in 1970 and prior years the admissions to psychiatric outpatient clinics was not very extensive. For all of Fulton County in 1970 there were less than 500 admissions. For the three years that data are shown for Grady Hospital (1967, 1968, and 1969) admissions declined from 837 in 1967 to 137 in 1969.

There is some information which indicates that by 1972 the Fulton County Health Department, Division of Mental Health was more involved in providing mental health services. Data obtained from the Department of Public Health which related to the model cities area of Atlanta (containing primary and comparison area census tracts) indicate that almost 1,800 patients treated in the South Central community mental health center reside in the model cities area.

#### Hospital and Nursing Homes

A major component of a health information system dealing with the delivery of health services pertains to hospitals and extended care facilities. Hospitals are probably the most important providers of health care for several reasons. First, they provide the most expensive of all health care. Secondly, they offer a unique service--inpatient care. Thirdly, hospitals represented the largest single group of health



TABLE IV-A-13

PERCENT OF STUDENTS RECEIVING PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS  
IN SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>	13	13	13	9	15
Campbell	17	13	14	9	14
Capitol Avenue	13	12	14	11	17
Gilbert	15	17	20	0	28
Lakewood	0	0	0	0	0
Jessie Jones	13	13	8	11	11
Pryor	21	20	17	17	14
Slator	11	11	11	8	14
D. H. Stanton	16	16	16	6	19
<u>Secondary Schools</u>	5	5	6	0	1
Carver	NA	1	10	0	11
Price	5	7	3	4	0
<u>Comparison Area</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>	15	17	18	15	8
Adair	8	15	14	0	10
Bryant	15	13	16	12	13
Cook	12	14	11	6	0
Cooper	28	26	28	24	0
Crogman	13	9	21	34	12
Dunbar	NA	NA	NA	23	10
Gideons	16	11	11	5	15
Grant Park	15	26	21	25	0
Grant Park Primary	NA	NA	0	0	0
Johnson	4	15	14	10	0
Jerome Jones	16	19	12	12	8
Slaton	19	25	31	13	14
<u>Secondary Schools</u>	5	4	13	15	0
Parks	0	0	0	0	0
Roosevelt	8	7	6	7	0
Smith	NA	NA	32	35	0

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

services and health professions in any area. Finally, hospitals' traditional patterns of delivery and their integration with other health care services in the community will undergo more alterations to accommodate to recent developments in Health Maintenance Organization (HMO's), National Health Insurance, Medicaid, and Medicare (as well as PSRO development, Professional Standards Review Organizations).

In terms of the present study, it has already been indicated that hospital and nursing home data are difficult to relate to a small area, since utilization of these facilities is based on a larger service area, and in some situations (especially nursing homes) on ethnic or other considerations. Given these restraints, as well as the fact that there are no hospitals or homes physically located within the primary and comparison areas, the data then become rather limited.

Two sets of data relating to hospitals and nursing homes are shown in Tables IV-A-14 through 19. Tables IV-A-14 to 16 contain data collected by the Atlanta Regional Commission on origins and destinations of patients admitted to Atlanta hospitals between October 18-31, 1971.

As can be seen from these tables, the major hospital servicing the primary and comparison areas is the Grady Memorial Hospital. Of all the hospital patients residing in the primary area, some 66 percent went to Grady Hospital. In the comparison area 67 percent were admitted to Grady Hospital. The rate of admission to Grady Hospital in the primary and comparison areas was 27 and 31 persons per 10,000 population, respectively in October 1971. Of the total admissions to Grady Hospital in October 1971, approximately 13 percent were residents of the primary and comparison areas.

The data on nursing homes contained in Tables IV-A-17 through 19 are presented for information purposes only. These data relate to the nursing homes to which the OEO southside Health Centers refer their patients. Among the data shown on nursing homes are: number of patients admitted, bed capacity, number of bedfast patients, number and kinds of employees, and kinds of services provided by nursing homes.

TABLE IV-A-14

PATIENT DESTINATION - PERCENT FROM TRACT GOING TO A SPECIFIC HOSPITAL:  
OCTOBER 18-31, 1971

	Crawford W. Long Hospital	Georgia Baptist Hospital	Grady Memorial Hospital	Hughes Spalding Pavilion	All Other Hospitals
Primary Area	6.38	5.32	65.96	5.32	17.02
55.01	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	15.00
55.02	7.41	11.11	66.67	3.70	11.11
56	7.14	0.00	78.57	7.14	7.14
67	9.09	6.06	48.48	0.09	27.27
Comparison Area	6.19	5.15	67.01	9.28	12.37
44	0.00	0.00	86.67	13.33	0.00
45	11.11	0.00	66.67	11.11	11.11
46	0.00	0.00	85.71	14.29	0.00
47	0.00	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
48	0.00	0.00	77.78	22.22	0.00
53	10.71	3.57	53.57	7.14	24.99
57	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
63	9.52	14.29	61.90	4.76	9.52

SOURCE: Patient Origin Study, ARC.

TABLE IV-A-15

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS PER 10,000 POPULATION  
OCTOBER 18-31, 1971

	Crawford W. Long Hospital	Georgia Baptist Hospital	Grady Memorial Hospital	Hughes Spalding Pavilion	All Other Hospitals
Primary Area	2.6	2.2	26.6	2.2	6.9
55.01	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	6.0
55.02	3.5	5.2	31.2	1.7	5.2
56	2.1	0.0	22.9	2.1	2.1
67	3.9	2.6	21.0	3.9	11.7
Comparison Area	2.8	1.9	30.5	4.2	6.1
44	0.0	0.0	37.3	5.7	0.0
45	13.4	0.0	80.2	13.4	13.4
46	0.0	0.0	42.2	7.0	0.0
47	0.0	6.6	19.7	0.0	0.0
48	0.0	0.0	36.6	10.5	0.0
53	5.7	1.9	28.3	3.8	13.3
57	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	8.6
63	4.3	6.5	28.0	2.2	4.4

SOURCE: Patient Origin Study, ARC.

TABLE IV-A-16

PATIENT ORIGIN - PERCENT OF EACH HOSPITAL COMING FROM SPECIFIED TRACT:  
OCTOBER 18-31, 1971

	Crawford W. Long Hospital	Georgia Baptist Hospital	Grady Memorial Hospital	Hughes Spalding Pavilion	All Other Hospitals
Primary Area	1.04	.91	6.41	3.40	17.91
55.01	.00	.00	1.76	.00	.94
55.02	.35	.55	1.86	.68	1.27
56	.17	.00	1.14	.68	.21
67	.52	.36	1.65	2.04	15.49
Comparison Area	1.04	.91	6.71	6.12	4.14
44	.00	.00	1.34	1.36	.00
45	.17	.00	.62	.68	.52
46	.00	.00	.62	.68	.00
47	.00	.18	.31	.00	.00
48	.00	.00	.72	1.36	.00
53	.52	.18	1.55	1.36	2.47
57	.00	.00	.21	.00	.34
63	.35	.55	1.34	.68	.81

SOURCE: Patient Origin Study, ARC.



TABLE IV-A-17

## NURSING HOME CHARACTERISTICS

	Full-Time						Part Time						Total Personnel	
	Licensed Adminis-trators	R.N.'s	L.P.N.'s	Nurses Aids or Attends.	Food Service Personnel	Other	Total Personnel	R.N.'s	L.P.N.'s	Nurses Aids or Attends.	Dietician (ADA)(Con-sultant)	Food Service Personnel	Other	Total Personnel
1969														
College Park Conv. Home		2	4						2					
Happy Haven Nursing Home #1		5	10						1					
Happy Haven Nursing Home #2		3	3						1					
Highview Nursing Home		7	15											
Our Lady of Perpetual Help		1	4					2						
Pineview Conv. Center		3	5											
1970														
College Park Conv. Home		4	3					1						
Happy Haven Nursing Home #1		4	9					2						
Highview Nursing Home		9	20					2	3					
Our Lady of Perpetual Help														
Free Cancer Home		1												
Pineview Conv. Center		2	8					3	2					
1971														
College Park Conv. Home	2	2	3		5		12	1			1		1	3
Happy Haven Nursing Home	1	5	12	62	13	19	112	2	3	3	1	1	3	13
Highview Nursing Home	1	10	20	146	54	44	277	2	2	0	1	0	1	6
Wm. Holmes Borders Conv. Cent.	1	1	6	19	5	5	10		5	2		2		2
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	1	1	5	3										
Pineview Conv. Center	1	2	10	28	6	5	52	1	1	1	1		3	7
Beverly Manor Conv. Center	1	3	3	16	4	5	32	3	6	4	1	4	2	19
1972														
Atlanta Care Conv. Center	1	2	5	28	4	4	44	1	4	2	1	0		8
Beverly Manor Conv. Center	1	4	11	35	8	9	68	3	6	5	1	2	10	27
College Park Conv. Home	2	1	5	29	5	7	49	1	1					2
Happy Haven Nursing Home	1	4	14	57	15	19	110		1			1	4	6
Highview Nursing Home	1	11	16	149	60	58	295	2						2
Our Lady of Perp. Help														
Free Cancer Home	1	1	3	3	2									
Pineview Conv. Center	1	2	9	29	9	10	60	3	2	4	1	3	3	16

NOTE: Blanks indicate data not provided for these categories.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources, Health Facilities Branch.

TABLE IV-A-18

## NURSING HOME PATIENT STATISTICS

	Beds in Operation	No. of Patients Admitted	No. of Patient Days	No. of Bed-fast Patients	No. of Transfers to Other Hospitals
<u>1968</u>					
Happy Haven NH #1	N/A	80	1,920	N/A	N/A
Happy Haven NH #2	N/A	56	49,699	N/A	N/A
Highview Nursing Home	N/A	108	138,431	N/A	N/A
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	N/A	340	16,316	N/A	N/A
Pineview Conv. Center	N/A	57	41,551	N/A	N/A
<u>1969</u>					
College Park Conv. Home	N/A	123	31,084	N/A	N/A
Happy Haven NH #1	N/A	226	45,044	N/A	N/A
Happy Haven NH #2	N/A	64	15,430	N/A	N/A
Highview Nursing Home	N/A	92	138,355	N/A	N/A
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	N/A	324	13,993	N/A	N/A
Pineview Conv. Center	N/A	89	42,218	N/A	N/A
<u>1970</u>					
College Park Conv. Home	N/A	122	28,345	N/A	N/A
Happy Haven NH #1	N/A	76	58,941	N/A	N/A
Highview Nursing Home	N/A	101	138,172	N/A	N/A
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	N/A	258	14,077	N/A	N/A
Pineview Conv. Center	N/A	49	44,096	N/A	N/A
<u>1971</u>					
Beverly Manor Conv. Home	69	229	21,271	4	N/A
College Park Conv. Home	100	81	32,339	8	6
Happy Haven Nursing Home	158	70	56,835	6	27
Highview Nursing Home	381	115	137,433	260	0
Wm. Holmes Borders Conv. Center	100	N/A	N/A	2	N/A
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	45	193	13,318	42	N/A
Pineview Conv. Center	122	72	43,070	0	40
<u>1972</u>					
Atlanta Care Conv. Center	99	100	27,000	48	20
Beverly Manor Conv. Center	150	310	43,163	44	17
College Park Conv. Home	87	70	32,804	3	5
Happy Haven Nursing Home	158	61	56,769	N/A	N/A
Highview Nursing Home	382	118	136,499	211	97
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	45	250	11,232	32	N/A
Pineview Conv. Center	122	74	43,159	62	10

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources, Health Facilities Branch.

TABLE IV-A-19

## NURSING HOME SERVICES

	Physical Therapy	Occupa- tional Therapy	Recrea- tional Therapy	Social Work Services	Dietary Consulta- tion	Other
<u>1969</u>						
College Park Conv. Home	X	X				
Happy Haven Nursing Home #1	X	X				
Happy Haven Nursing Home #2	X	X				
Highview Nursing Home	X	X	X			X
Our Lady of Perpetual Help		X				
Pineview Conv. Center	X	X				
<u>1970</u>						
College Park Conv. Home	X	X	X			
Happy Haven Nursing Home #1	X	X				X
Highview Nursing Home	X	X	X			
Our Lady of Perpetual Help						
Free Cancer Home		X				X
Pineview Conv. Center	X		X			X
<u>1971</u>						
Beverly Manor Conv. Center	X	X	X	X	X	X
College Park Conv. Home	X	X	X	X	X	
Happy Haven Nursing Home	X	X	X	X	X	
Highview Nursing Home	X	X	X		X	X
Wm. Holmes Borders Conv. Center						
Our Lady of Perpetual Help		X	X			
Pineview Conv. Center	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>1972</u>						
Atlanta Care Conv. Center	X		X		X	
Beverly Manor Conv. Center	X	X	X	X	X	
College Park Conv. Home	X	X	X		X	X
Happy Haven Nursing Home	X	X	X	X	X	X
Highview Nursing Home	X	X	X	X	X	X
Our Lady of Perpetual Help						
Free Cancer Home		X	X		X	
Pineview Conv. Center	X	X	X	X	X	X

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources, Health Facilities Branch.

## IV-B

## WELFARE

Public welfare assistance programs in the study area are conducted by the Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services. Several major activities are administered: 1) the Federal Public Assistance categorical programs, designated by Fulton County as "Special Assistance", 2) special tabulations for Model Neighborhood Areas (MNA), 3) the County-sponsored General Assistance program, 4) the Donated Foods Program, also utilizing Federal inputs, 5) Medicaid, and 6) Social Security programs.

Dependency ratios, showing the relationship between persons in "dependent" age groups (0-14 years plus 65 years and over) to persons 15 to 64 years of age, are given in Table IV-B-1. These ratios were computed from 1970 Census tract data. Careful review of these figures should note the arbitrary age divisions that designate certain age groups as "dependent".

---

---

TABLE IV-B-1  
DEPENDENCY RATIO\* BY CENSUS TRACT, 1970

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Dependency Ratio</u>
Primary Area	
55.01	.7502
55.02	.9064
56	.7310
67	.7246
Comparison Area	
44	.9648
45	.6507
46	.6902
47	.7542
48	1.1231
53	.7013
57	.7015
63	.6675
Total Atlanta Tracts	.5518

\*Dependency ratio is ages 0-14 years plus 65 years and over, divided by ages 15-64 years.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources

---

In Fulton County, dependency ratios ranged from a low of .0166 to a high of 1.3533, with an overall ratio of .5518. Study area tracts tended to be in the high range,

all tracts showing higher ratios than the overall county figure. The lowest ratio in the primary tracts was .7246, while 5 of the 8 comparison tracts were below that figure. Table IV-B-1 shows, generally, that primary area tracts have a larger proportion of potential dependent persons than do the comparison tracts. This generalization is supported by the figures on Old Age Assistance (OAA) and Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) presented later in this section.

### Special Assistance

Categorical assistance programs in Fulton County involved some 14,625 cases in 1965 distributed among the four Federal programs; by 1970, the number had almost doubled, to 27,846. Approximately one-fifth of the cases in any given year were in the study area. These were distributed almost equally between the primary area and the comparison area, although the number of cases increased more rapidly in the six-year period in the four primary tracts (125% from 1965 to 1970) than in the eight comparison tracts (77% from 1965 to 1970). Table IV-B-2 shows yearly totals for special assistance, total participation by census tracts.

TABLE IV-B-2  
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - NUMBER OF CASES

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area Total</u>	1310	1470	1676	2024	2477	2943
CT 55.01	440	447	518	567	632	746
CT 55.02	348	429	506	551	673	828
CT 56	358	398	442	493	533	612
CT 67	164	196	210	413	639	757
<u>Comparison Area Total</u>	1596	1744	1994	2311	2601	2819
CT 44	193	213	222	453	567	658
CT 45	103	99	112	129	120	103
CT 46	171	184	220	222	249	232
CT 47	267	295	288	284	300	294
CT 48	253	273	306	319	371	418
CT 53	150	178	262	309	353	411
CT 57	230	255	288	285	305	298
CT 63	229	247	296	310	336	405
<u>Total All 12 Tracts</u>	2906	3214	3670	4335	5078	5762

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services

In the primary area, all four tracts show large numbers of participants. Tract 67 experienced the largest absolute gain over the 1965-1970 period, from 164 to 757 cases, an increase of over 300 percent. In the comparison area, only Tract 44 approached a caseload comparable to the primary tracts, showing a movement from 193 to 658 cases over the six years, a rise of 240 percent. The caseloads are depicted



graphically in Figure IV-B-1, which shows that total numerical growth in the primary area has been quite similar to Fulton County as a whole, while the increase in the comparison area had begun to level off by 1970.

Percentage distributions of Special Assistance in the primary and comparison areas, as well as for Fulton County, are depicted in Figure IV-B-2. The most obvious trends over the six-year period were greater percentages devoted to AFDC and less each year to OAA. At the same time, remember that the absolute increase in caseload has been steadily moving upward (see Table IV-B-2). Proportionately, Figure IV-B-2 shows that, by 1970, AFDC claimed just barely half (51 percent) of the cases in the comparison area and in Fulton County. In the primary tracts, AFDC represented 64% in 1970, or two-thirds of total cases. Relatively speaking, Aid to the Disabled (AD) also decreased in the three areas, while Aid to the Blind (AB), the smallest categorical program in strict numerical terms, remained relatively stable over the period.

From 1968, when the Southside Comprehensive Health Center was in full operational status, to 1970, the primary area residents experienced a significantly higher rate of growth than did the comparison area. Total number of cases increased by 22 percent from 1968 to 1969, and by 19 percent from 1969 to 1970 in the primary area, an overall increase of 45 percent in 3 years. In the comparison area, special assistance added 12.5 percent between 1968 and 1969, and an additional 8 percent the next year, for a total of 22 percent new cases for the period. This shows the primary area caseload moving ahead twice as quickly as the comparison area, indicating increased knowledge about the Special Assistance programs provided by caseworkers, Model Neighborhood Area information, and contacts with ASCHC in the primary area. The largest increase in caseload over the 1968-1970 period within the primary area was in Tract 67, boasting as well the most population, which advanced its total number by some 83 percent. Tract 55.02 added another 50 percent in the 3 years, while Tract 55.01's 1970 total was 32 percent higher than in 1968. The smallest gain over the period was the 24 percent rise in Tract 56.

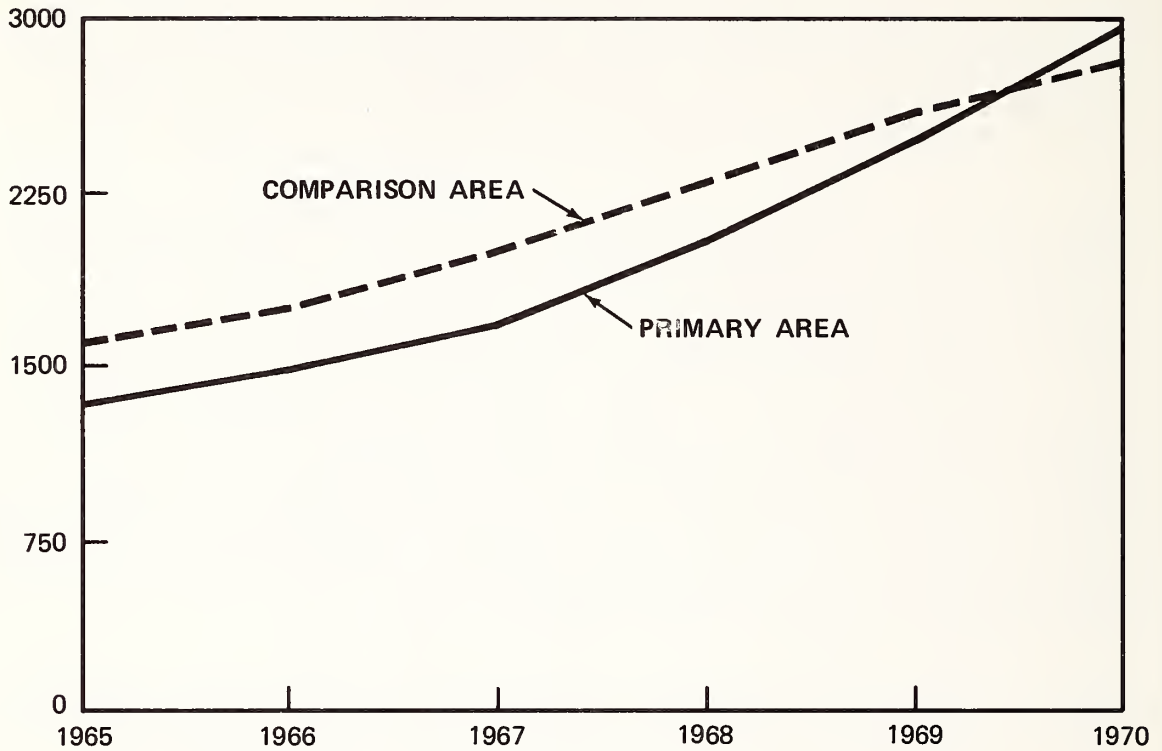
Comparison area tracts showed generally much smaller increase over the three years, with Tract 45 actually registering a 20 percent decrease in total caseload. Tract 44 was the biggest mover, with a 45 percent rise, followed by 33 percent in Tract 53, and 31 percent each in Tracts 48 and 63. Very small advances were given in Tracts 47 and 57, with 4 and 5 percent rises, respectively, between 1968 and 1970. These figures seem to show a definite intensity of effort within the four primary tracts to acquaint the residents with available public services, for the dramatic advances in Special Assistance cases seem to coincide directly with the plan and implementation of the OEO-funded health center in that area, from 1967 forward.

Expressed as rates per 10,000 population, incidence of public assistance in the two areas has shown dramatic increases between 1965 and 1970, as shown in Table IV-B-3. The coverage of the Special Assistance programs in the primary area moved from an average of 469 per 10,000 persons in 1965 to 1228 in 1970. The rise in the comparison area during this period was similar, from 493 to 1264. Two of the primary area tracts achieved rates of over 1400 cases per 10,000 population, these figures more than doubling from the beginning of the six-year period. Tract 67's much lower rate (although still nearly 1 in 10 by 1970) may be explained by its peculiar mixture of socioeconomic factors. As well, Tract 53 in the comparison area, bastion of older homes and residents with longer tenure and higher incomes, showed a markedly lower level of public assistance enrollment. This was likewise true in several of the other comparison tracts (47, 57, 63) whose rates merely doubled over the study period (although absolute numbers were high) rather than rising three- or four-fold.

FIGURE IV-B-1

# TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY: 1965-1970

NUMBER OF CASES



NUMBER OF CASES

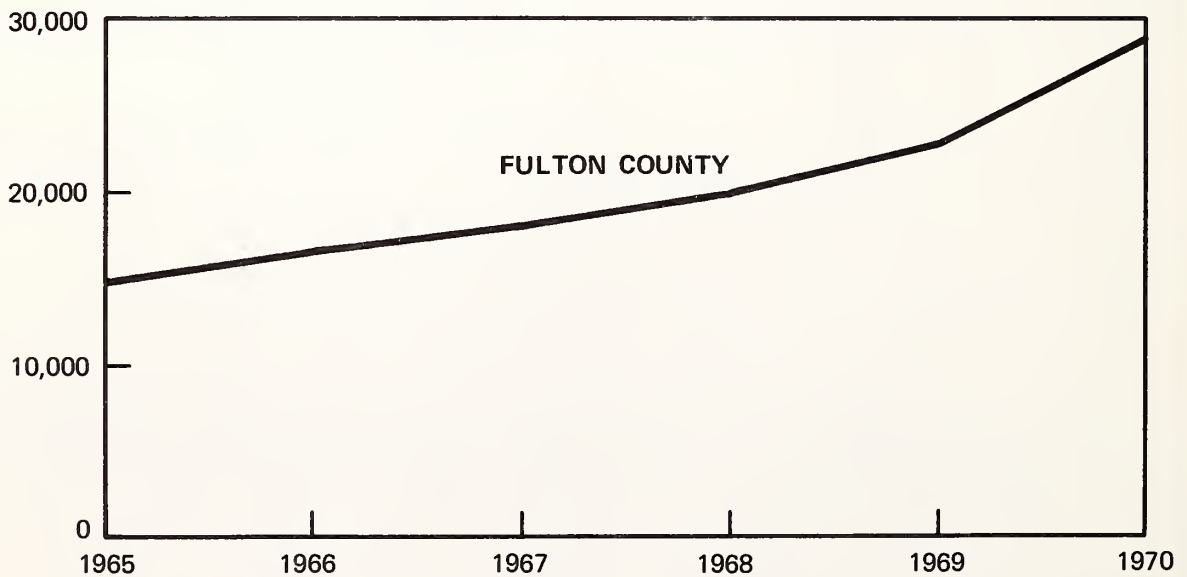


FIGURE IV-B-2

# CATEGORICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE PRIMARY AREA AND THE COMPARISON AREA AND FULTON COUNTY:

1965 - 1970 (PERCENT)

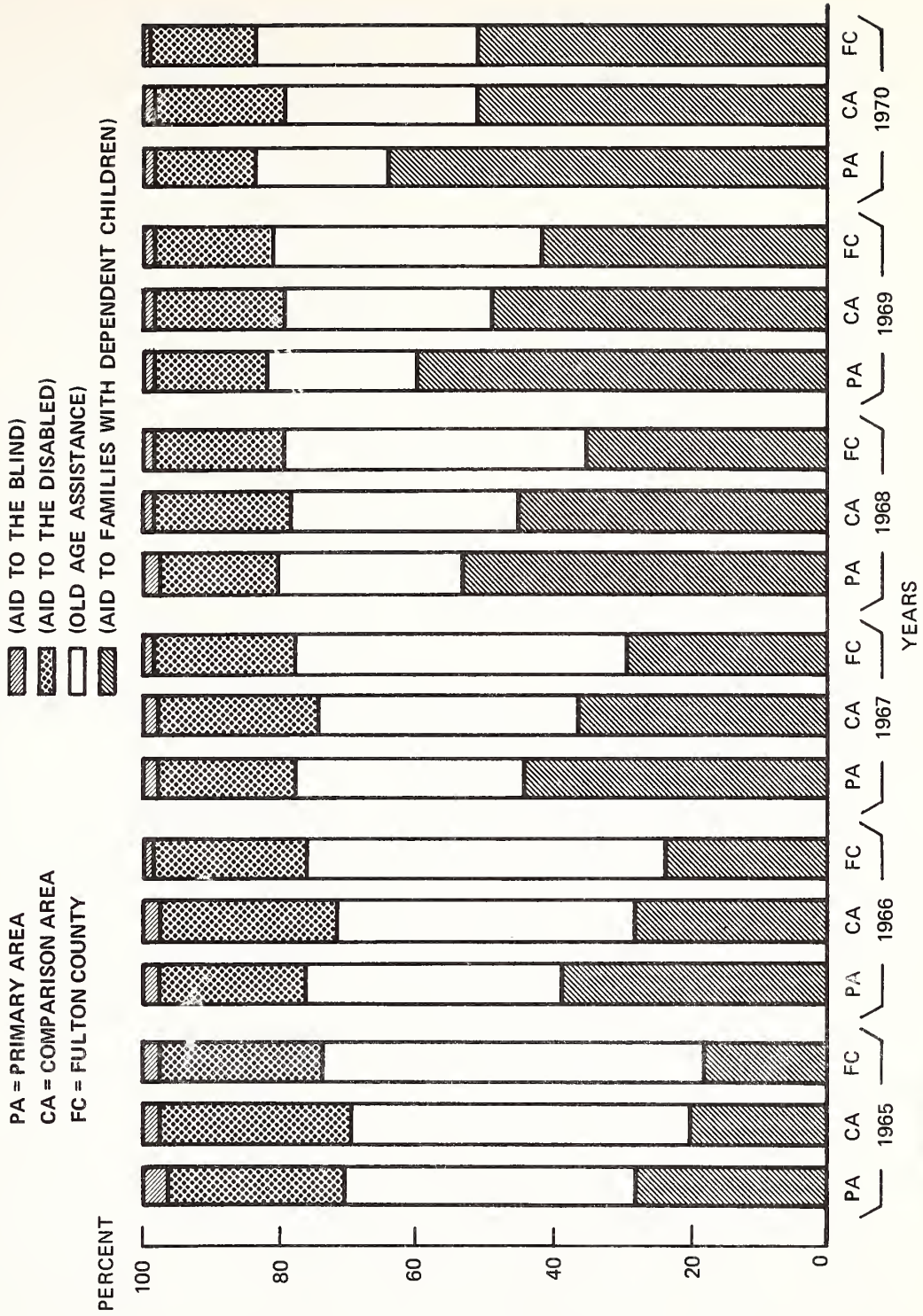




TABLE IV-B-3  
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION)  
1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area Total</u>	469	538	634	804	1012	1228
CT 55.01	633	668	821	998	1161	1413
CT 55.02	502	628	772	878	1118	1406
CT 56	636	722	816	951	1053	1233
CT 67	195	237	257	513	805	967
<u>Comparison Area Total</u>	493	575	752	927	1146	1264
CT 44	386	448	499	1018	1888	1869
CT 45	353	371	968	1263	1279	1245
CT 46	395	464	1009	1142	1408	1466
CT 47	896	1117	1200	1354	1564	1775
CT 48	976	1196	1384	1496	1853	2126
CT 53	278	328	486	578	654	756
CT 57	619	770	905	973	1086	1175
CT 63	419	466	576	620	691	854
<u>Total All 12 Tracts</u>	482	557	693	867	1077	1246

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services

The Georgia Public Assistance register, maintained on computer by the State Department of Human Resources, promised to yield valuable information about the composition of public assistance recipients, as well as a detailing on amount and types of cash disbursements as well as other forms of assistance. Unfortunately, this register lacks any system of editing or review to ensure its viability; thus, its use was not recommended to us for statistical purposes. The information obtained is unofficial at best, untenable at worst, due to serious miscoding (or lack of coding) by field workers and subsequent unreviewed keypunching and updating. The file is maintained on a current basis, with our information as of May 1, 1973. Except for Tables IV-B-4 and IV-B-7, the information thus obtained is presented merely as gross indicators of the nature of the various aid programs and must not be taken as a definitive study of programs or disbursements.

As of May 1, 1973, 7526 persons receiving public assistance benefits were listed as residing in our two study areas. This figure was determined by a special code number (blanked on our copy to ensure confidentiality), although addresses or Zip codes were unavailable or inadequate for many of these persons. Some 44 percent of the recipients were identified within the primary area, while 36 percent were residents of comparison tracts. The remaining 20 percent (1500 persons) were identified as living within the 12-tract combined area, although no determination of actual location could be made from the information given. In the primary area, the population of recipients was 88 percent female and 95 percent black, while the comparison area claimed 84 percent female and 89 percent black. Only 29 percent of the combined area listed age (or a determining date, such as birthdate); of these 52 percent of the primary area and 61 percent of the comparison area were 65 years and over. This may well be due to the proof-of-age requirement for Old Age Assistance and certain

programs of OASDI, Medicare, and related benefits associated with elderly persons.

Eligibility status by age, given in Table IV-B-4, shows that most public assistance in our two areas is in the form of direct payments, including cash assistance through OASDI, Special and General Assistance, as well as Donated Foods. Intermediate care was being provided to only three persons at this point in time, while no foster care was being maintained. Those persons on medical assistance only (Medicaid benefits with zero other cash assistance) represented less than 4 percent of all public assistance recipients. The absence of age determinations for the vast majority of direct payment beneficiaries may be explained by the lack of necessity for age determinations in defining eligibility, and caseworker disregard for completeness of information. On the other hand, for Medicaid eligibility, we note that 87 percent of persons so identified were classified by age, a necessary determinant for this benefit.

---

TABLE IV-B-4  
ELIGIBILITY STATUS BY AGE\*

	<u>Direct Payment</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Intermediate Care</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Medical Assistance Only</u>	<u>%</u>
Under 14 years	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
15 to 44 years	344	4.8	0	0.0	9	3.2
45 to 64 years	794	11.0	0	0.0	24	8.6
65 years & over	1428	19.7	3	100.0	209	75.2
Age not given	<u>4668</u>	<u>64.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>12.6</u>
Total	7237	96.2	3	0.1	278	3.7

\*Total all ages equals 7526 persons

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources

---

New or reopened cases represented about half of the people on the public assistance register, with the primary area claiming more than 500 additional cases over the comparison area's total. Both areas indicated that new cases were more abundant than reopened cases, with new cases accounting for 82 percent in the primary tracts and 78 percent in the comparison tracts. Nine "reasons" are explicated in Table IV-B-5 for the opening (or reopening) of these cases. The largest category in either area was "other reasons", representing 42 percent of primary cases and over half of those in the comparison area, indicating perhaps that individual circumstances receive heavy weight in determination of need for public aid. The next largest category in either area was "reduction in support from others", suggesting perhaps loss of a parent by death or desertion, or work irregularities for the breadwinner. Another ninth part of the cases in either group were precipitated by illness, injury or impairment, indicating that health and safety standards are probably inadequate.



TABLE IV-B-5  
REASONS FOR NEW OR REOPENED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES

	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Comparison</u>	
New Cases	1732	82.2	1274	78.2
Reopened Cases	376	17.8	356	21.8
Total	2108	100.0 (28.0)*	1630	100.0 (21.7)*
Illness, Injury or Impairment	249	11.8	181	11.1
Layoff, Discharge or Suspension	144	6.8	61	3.7
Reduction in Support from Others	472	22.4	220	13.5
Reduction in Other Income	108	5.1	59	3.6
Change in Resources	20	0.9	10	0.6
Change in Law or Policy	121	5.7	159	9.8
Increased Need	79	3.7	86	5.3
Other Reasons	894	42.4	830	50.9
Administrative	21	1.0	24	1.5

\*Percent of total cases (7526).

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources

Income deficits, the amount of assistance needed to restore a family (individual) to a "normal" level of living (during the study period, \$3,000 per annum for a family of four), are computed for each case by the Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services based on a variety of factors including size of family, health, educational and related needs. The difference between what the family needs and what it receives in income is the "income deficit", which is used in subsequent evaluation and allocation of public benefits. The public assistance award is then determined, based on the income deficit, available funds and similar related determinants. A survey of categorized income deficit and award amounts is given in Table IV-B-6, while IV-B-7 crossmatches the two items. These tables show that need is generally greater than award, due probably to lack of funds to cover completely the deficits of public assistance eligibles. In many cases, however, the award is in the immediate proximity of the determined need, and the difference may be covered by a number of community-oriented social service organizations operated locally and nationally in Atlanta.

TABLE IV-B-6  
INCOME DEFICITS BEFORE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AWARD

	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Comparison</u>	
<u>Deficit</u>				
Under \$50	387	11.9	427	16.4
\$50 - \$75	262	8.1	219	8.4
\$76 - \$100	419	12.9	341	13.1
\$101 - \$200	1612	49.5	1274	49.1
\$201 - \$300	522	16.1	312	12.0
Over \$300	48	1.5	24	1.0
Total	3250	100.0 (45.2)*	2597	100.0 (34.5)*
<u>Award</u>				
Under \$50	552	17.0	549	21.1
\$50 - \$75	313	9.6	258	9.9
\$76 - \$100	1195	36.8	1081	41.6
\$101 - \$200	1189	36.6	711	27.4
Total	3249	100.0 (43.2)*	2599	100.0 (34.5)*

\*Based on 7526 total cases.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources

TABLE IV-B-7  
COMPARISON OF INCOME DEFICIT TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AWARD

DEFICIT	AWARD										Total
	\$20 or Less	\$21 to \$40	\$41 to \$60	\$61 to \$80	\$81 to \$100	\$101 to \$120	\$121 to \$140	\$141 to \$160	\$161 to \$180	\$181 to \$200	
\$20 or Less	408 89.0 100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408 5.4 100.0
\$21 to \$40	50 10.9 11.8	373 74.1 88.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423 5.6 100.0
\$41 to \$60	0	130 25.8 37.1	220 35.5 62.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350 4.6 100.0
\$61 to \$80	0	0	308 49.8 50.0	307 40.8 49.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	615 8.1 100.0
\$81 to \$100	0	0	89 14.4 12.2	310 41.2 42.8	325 12.7 44.8	0	0	0	0	0	724 9.6 100.0
\$101 to \$120	0	0	1 0.1 0.1	131 17.4 14.1	796 31.1 85.7	0	0	0	0	0	928 12.3 100.0
\$121 to \$140	0	0	0	1 0.1 0.1	872 34.1 99.8	0	0	0	0	0	873 11.5 100.0
\$141 to \$160	0	0	0	0	207 8.1 48.0	224 22.1 51.9	0	0	0	0	431 5.7 100.0
\$161 to \$180	0	0	0	2 0.2 0.2	352 13.7 47.5	341 33.7 46.0	46 25.6 6.2	0	0	0	741 9.8 100.0
\$181 to \$200	0	0	0	0	3 0.1 0.5	445 44.0 74.7	133 74.3 22.3	14 2.5 2.3	0	0	595 7.9 100.0
\$201 to \$220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178 32.4 100.0	0	0	178 2.3 100.0
\$221 to \$240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356 64.9 84.3	66 45.5 15.6	0	422 5.6 100.0
\$241 to \$260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79 54.4 29.8	186 39.5 70.1	265 3.5 100.0
\$261 to \$280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56 11.9 100.0	56 0.7 100.0
\$281 to \$300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127 27.0 100.0	127 1.6 100.0
\$300 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101 21.4 100.0	101 1.3 100.0
Total	458 100.0 6.0	503 100.0 6.6	618 100.0 8.2	751 100.0 9.9	2555 100.0 33.9	1010 100.0 13.4	179 100.0 2.3	548 100.0 7.2	145 100.0 1.9	470 100.0 6.2	7526 100.0 100.0

## Medicaid

Table IV-B-8 shows length of time that recipients have been receiving public assistance in general and Medicaid in particular. These figures were available for about 80 percent of the 7526 total cases. Medicaid recipients represented some 30 percent of all cases. Both tabulations seem to indicate a general "slowing down" in addition of cases, with the greatest part of the total public assistance group signing up before 1970. We assume that a sizable percentage of this enrollment (based on other socio-economic indicators) may be attributed to the 1965-1970 period, although specific breakdowns were unavailable. Although 40 percent or more of Medicaid eligibles in either area claimed over three years on the rolls, almost as many (around 35 percent) claimed only six months to a year in the program, a figure reflecting publicity, public sentiment, and perhaps a recruitment effort in the Model Cities area. As seen in Table IV-B-4 earlier in this section, only 278 of the total 2244 persons with Medicaid eligibility received that benefit only; nearly 2000 persons participated in the Medicaid program in conjunction with other forms of public assistance.

---

TABLE IV-B-8  
LENGTH OF TIME IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND MEDICAID

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Comparison</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Public Assistance</u>				
Under 6 months	215	6.5	166	6.1
6 months - 1 year	281	8.5	276	10.2
1 - 3 years	581	17.6	483	17.8
Over 3 years	2225	67.4	1789	65.9
Total	3302	100.0	2714	100.0
<u>Medicaid</u>				
Under 6 months	60	5.9	83	6.8
6 months - 1 year	360	35.4	422	34.4
1 - 3 years	173	17.0	231	18.8
Over 3 years	424	41.7	491	40.0
Total	1017	100.0	1227	100.0

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources

---

## Other Social Security Programs

Of the 7526 persons characterized in the 1973 Public Assistance tape register, about 11.5 percent were receiving monthly income from Old Age, Survivors and Disability Income (OASDI), as shown in Table IV-B-9. Of this figure, 5.3 percent or 397 persons were primary area residents, while the remaining 6.2 percent, 463 persons, lived in the comparison area. Most of these OASDI recipients received rather large payments (this particular segment of the OASDI caseload is entirely composed of public assistance qualifiers), with the largest portion in each area reporting payments in the \$76-\$100 range. Additionally, 30 percent in the primary area and 33 percent in the comparison area received payments between \$101 and \$300 per month, with payments \$75 and under or not reported making up the difference. A seeming contradiction is given in the figures on Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) since admission to this program is contingent on OASDI eligibility. The higher figures for the insurance

program (a supplement to Medicare and Medicaid) may be explained by the fact that OASDI eligibility is not necessarily tied to monthly payments, by income situation or individual choice. Thus, a number of persons who did not elect to receive OASDI payments apparently were in favor of the additional insurance. These figures show about 14 percent of all public assistance eligibles participating in the SMI program, 6.0 percent in the primary area and 8.3 percent in the comparison tracts.

---

TABLE IV-B-9  
OLD AGE, SURVIVORS AND DISABILITY INCOME (OASDI)  
AND SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE (SMI) ELIGIBILITY & MONTHLY PAYMENTS

	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Comparison</u>	
Receiving OASDI Payments	397	5.3	463	6.2
Under \$50	17	4.3	20	4.3
\$50 - \$75	72	18.1	78	16.8
\$76 - \$100	149	37.5	184	39.7
\$101 - \$300	119	30.0	153	33.0
Amount Not Reported	40	10.1	28	6.0
Certified SMI Eligible	449	6.0	626	8.3

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Human Resources

---

#### Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC)

The largest Special Assistance program concerns itself with child welfare, providing cash payments to low-income families with one or more dependent children under 18 years of age. Table IV-B-10 shows enrollment figures over the 1965-1970 figure, indicating a substantial rise in number of recipients over those six years. Of course, changing housing patterns, mobility, population gains and related factors had some impact here, but much of the increase may be attributed to modifications in eligibility requirements and advertisement of the program. In the primary area, Tract 67 experienced a 2000 percent increase from 1965 to 1970, from 25 cases to 541. Other gains, though not quite so dramatic, registered 100 percent and more in both areas. Overall, the 12 tracts showed a gain of almost 400 percent over the six years.

Trendlines for the study period are given in Figure IV-B-3. Primary area tracts have been increasing almost on a 45-degree angle, showing a similar movement to Fulton County as a whole, while growth in caseload for the comparison area began to level off toward the end of the decade. These trends seem to indicate that AFDC will continue as the dominant Special Assistance program, claiming each year a larger percentage of total resources. Of course, since total caseload is growing each year as well, AFDC claims only a gradual accretion of relative dominance, since other caseloads, operating independently, are continuing to grow as well.

Caseload data expressed as rates per 10,000 population are given in Table IV-B-11, which shows that the rate in the primary area increased by almost 500 percent between 1965 and 1970, while the 1970 figure for the comparison area was over  $6\frac{1}{2}$  times the rate for 1965 in this aid category. In the primary area, the most significant movement was in Tract 67, with a rate of 29 cases per 10,000 in 1965 moving up to 691 in 1970, or a 2290 percent increase. Such a rise is almost unexplainable, but may be due to increased information and changing eligibility standards.

TABLE IV-B-10  
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN - NUMBER OF CASES

---

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area Total</u>	369	568	748	1077	1485	1895
CT 55.01	105	139	204	246	296	375
CT 55.02	143	221	280	320	443	597
CT 56	96	174	210	277	307	382
CT 67	25	34	54	234	439	541
<u>Comparison Area Total</u>	316	496	715	1029	1271	1453
CT 44	39	70	92	271	326	396
CT 45	24	31	47	70	61	47
CT 46	32	57	93	107	136	118
CT 47	41	80	88	94	109	119
CT 48	68	93	125	143	202	236
CT 53	27	41	89	132	173	215
CT 57	45	72	94	99	124	128
CT 63	40	52	87	113	140	194
<u>Total All 12 Tracts</u>	685	1064	1463	2106	2756	3348

---

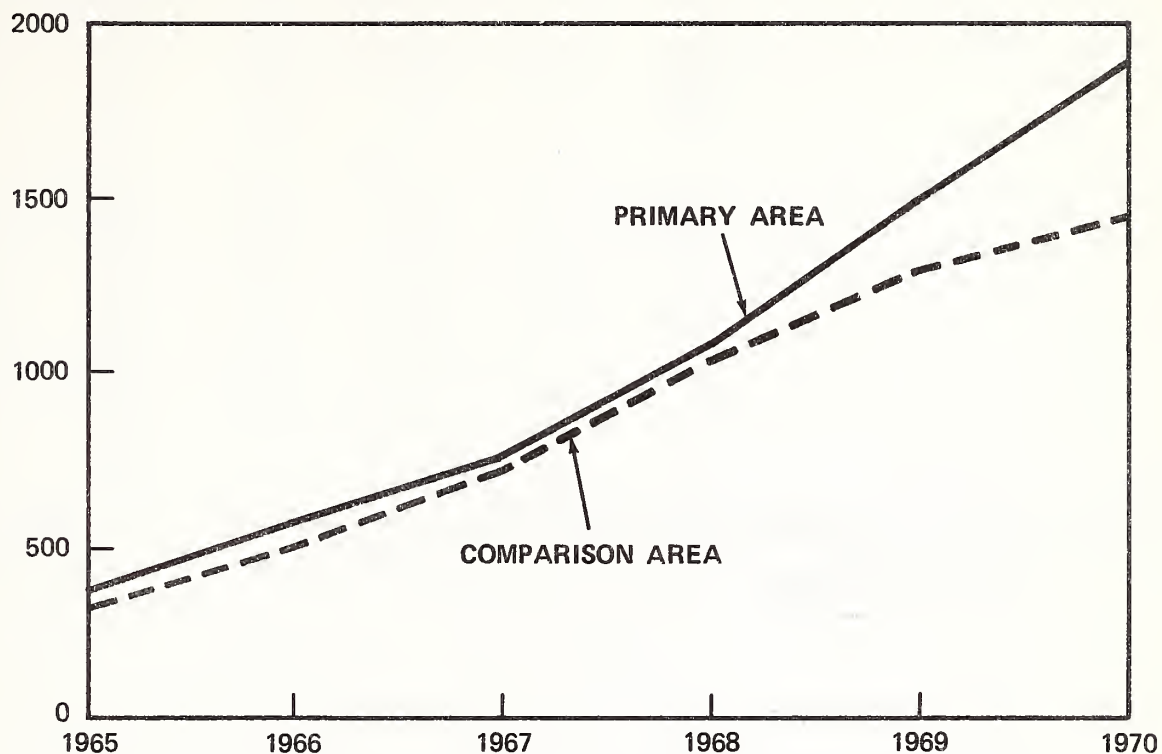
SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services.



FIGURE IV-B-3

# AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY: 1965-1970

NUMBER OF CASES



NUMBER OF CASES

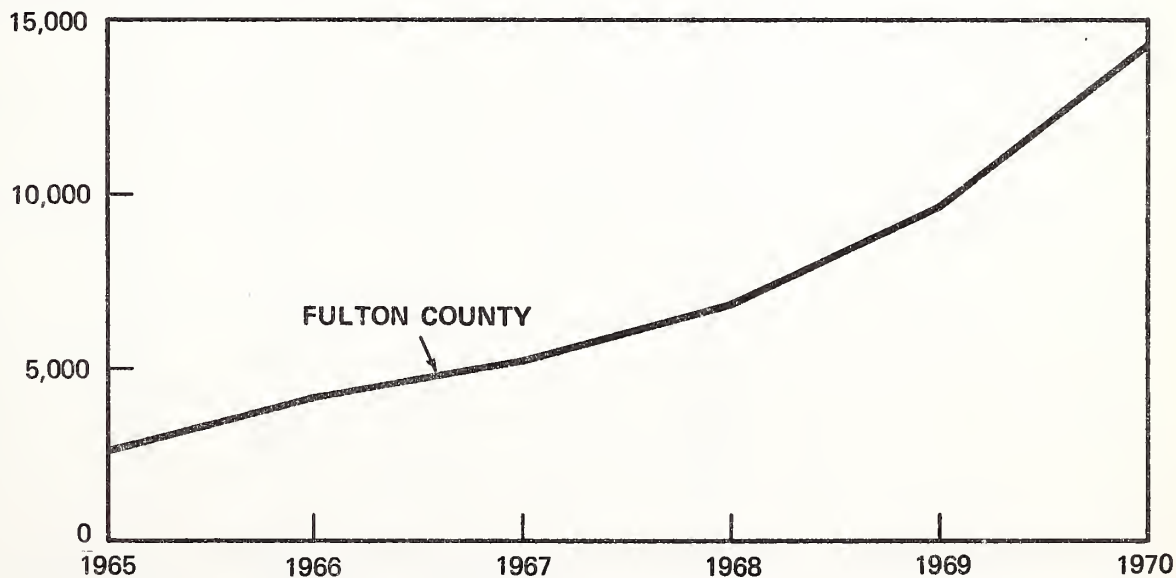


TABLE IV-B-11

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, NUMBER OF CASES (RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION)  
1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Primary Area Total	132	208	283	427	607	791
CT 55.01	151	207	323	433	543	710
CT 55.02	206	323	427	510	736	1013
CT 56	170	316	387	534	606	770
CT 67	29	41	66	290	553	691
Comparison Area Total	97	163	269	413	560	651
CT 44	78	147	189	609	1085	1125
CT 45	82	116	406	685	650	568
CT 46	74	143	426	550	771	745
CT 47	137	303	366	448	568	706
CT 48	262	407	565	670	1008	1200
CT 53	50	75	165	247	320	395
CT 57	121	217	295	338	441	504
CT 63	73	98	169	226	288	409
Total All 12 Tracts	113	184	276	420	584	724

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services

TABLE IV-B-12

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, NUMBER OF CASES (RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION)  
1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Primary Area Total	199	198	207	216	227	236
CT 55.01	279	275	295	325	350	373
CT 55.02	176	177	210	216	227	217
CT 56	247	225	223	210	231	223
CT 67	120	137	126	141	139	166
Comparison Area Total	240	244	285	306	346	354
CT 44	186	183	153	227	456	406
CT 45	137	116	242	294	267	314
CT 46	180	163	334	298	323	341
CT 47	423	465	471	505	568	564
CT 48	424	447	484	492	494	523
CT 53	154	149	183	185	187	193
CT 57	323	365	383	437	463	481
CT 63	232	249	272	274	263	297
Total All 12 Tracts	221	223	246	261	284	293

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services

### Old Age Assistance (OAA)

Cash assistance is also provided to persons 65 years and over who are below the official low-income level. Over the study period, the absolute number of cases stayed approximately the same, indicating a stable section of the population. As may be seen in Table IV-B-13, although area totals maintained the same level, configurations by tract changed somewhat over the six years. For example, Tract 56 in the primary area showed a decrease of 28 cases between 1965 and 1970, while Tract 67 gained 29 cases in the same period. Tract 55.02 showed 6 additional cases, while Tract 55.01 gained a total of three cases over the study period. In the comparison area, four tracts showed a decline, while the four others showed slight to moderate increases.

No discernible upward or downward trend is apparent in Figure IV-B-4, which shows Fulton County data as well as study area totals. All three show virtually a horizontal line over the six years, indicating a stable caseload. However, the relative weight of OAA declined over the period, as recorded in Figure IV-B-2 in the first part of this section. Examination of population-by-age figures, which unfortunately are not available for 1965-1969, would indicate more clearly the effective coverage of the OAA program.

Rates per 10,000 persons are given in Table IV-B-12 indicating a rather mild overall rise (as compared to AFDC) in both areas for this program. The elderly population has remained a fairly constant segment, and filing requirements changed little over the period in question. The small changes in each area (although coverage expanded dramatically in several of the comparison tracts) may well be due to natural attrition and changing housing patterns, rather than technical changes in the assistance program.

### Aid to the Disabled (AD)

Persons with partial or total physical disabilities, with resulting low incomes, can qualify for Aid to the Disabled. In absolute numbers, given in Table IV-B-14, the two areas showed only a slight increase in the 1965-1970 period. Three of the primary tracts evidenced a gain over this time, while Tract 56 declined some 6 to 7 percent. In the comparison area, three tracts declined in caseload while the other five tracts showed generally small increases. Tract 44, however, experienced a rise of almost 100 percent over the six years, by far the largest gain in either area.

Figure IV-B-5 bears out the data presented in the preceding table, indicating parallel trends in each of the three areas. Fulton County shows a more moderate upward trend than either the primary or comparison areas. These graphs indicate that AD caseload is steadily increasing, probably in direct conjunction with population changes. Additionally, movement for the two study areas is also parallel, an exception to the general indication for the other programs, showing an absolute decline in comparison area caseloads.

Table IV-B-15 shows rates per 10,000 for Aid to the Disabled program participants. Fairly steady gains were noted across the board in the primary area, although the 1970 rate for Tract 67 was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the rate for 1965. Most of this increase occurred between 1968 and 1969. This interval was also significant in the comparison area, gaining 29 of its 98 added cases in the 1968-1969 period. Several comparison tracts more than doubled their rates of coverage over the six-year period, with the remaining tracts registering small but noticeable gains as well.

TABLE IV-B-13  
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE - NUMBER OF CASES

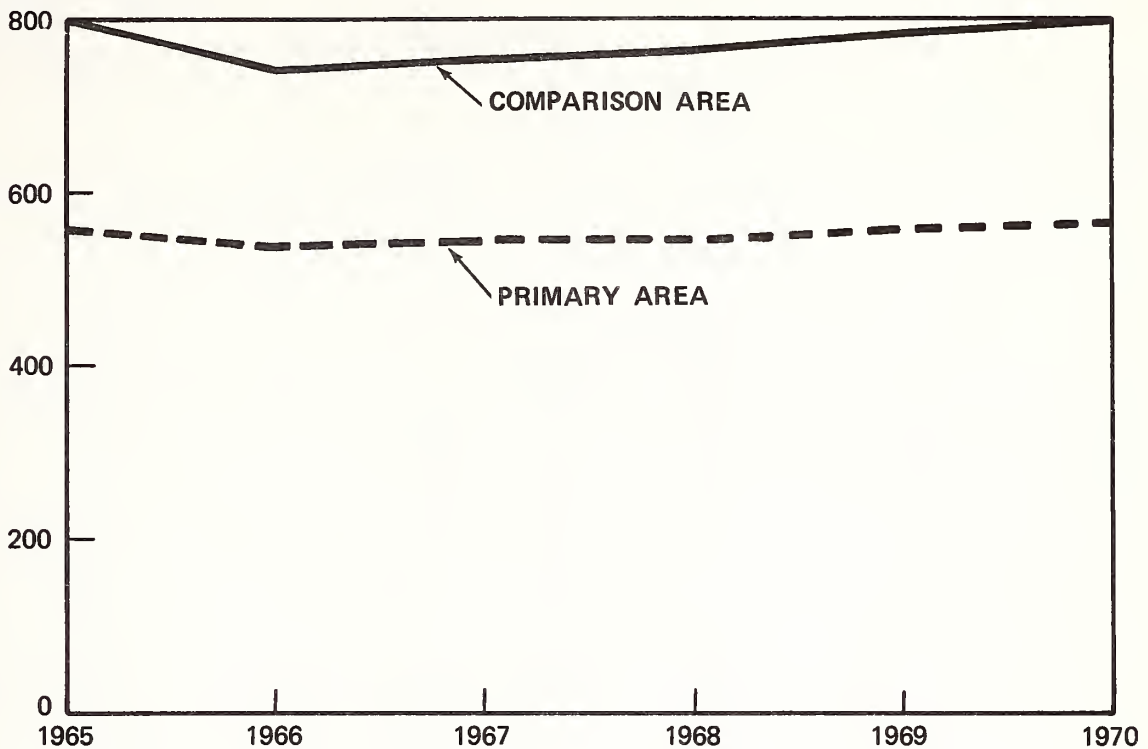
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area Total</u>	556	543	548	544	556	566
CT 55.01	194	184	186	185	191	197
CT 55.02	122	121	138	136	137	128
CT 56	139	124	121	109	117	111
CT 67	101	114	103	114	111	130
<u>Comparison Area Total</u>	777	742	756	764	786	789
CT 44	93	87	74	101	137	143
CT 45	40	31	28	30	25	26
CT 46	78	65	73	58	57	54
CT 47	126	123	113	106	109	95
CT 48	110	102	107	105	99	103
CT 53	83	81	99	99	101	105
CT 57	120	121	122	128	130	122
CT 63	127	132	140	137	128	141
<u>Total All 12 Tracts</u>	1333	1285	1304	1308	1342	1355

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services.

FIGURE IV-B-4

# OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY: 1965-1970

NUMBER OF CASES



NUMBER OF CASES

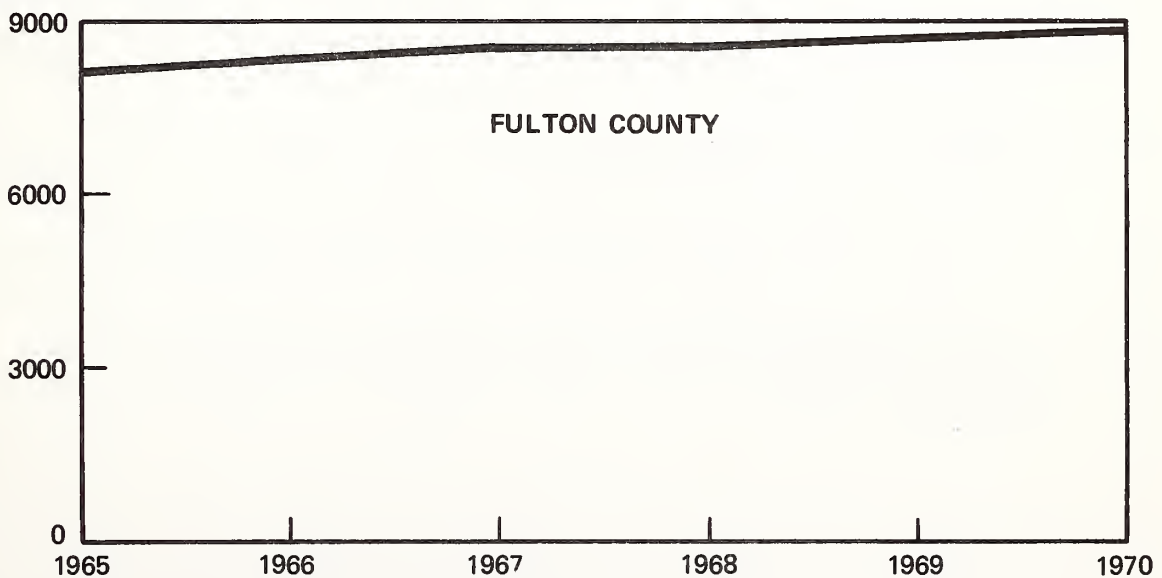




TABLE IV-B-14  
AID TO THE DISABLED - NUMBER OF CASES

---

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area Total</u>	338	311	334	351	391	424
CT 55.01	121	108	111	119	133	156
CT 55.02	74	76	78	81	80	87
CT 56	109	86	98	92	96	102
CT 67	34	41	47	59	82	79
<u>Comparison Area Total</u>	451	446	465	468	491	530
CT 44	58	52	51	75	96	111
CT 45	36	34	34	26	30	26
CT 46	56	56	50	54	52	57
CT 47	85	79	75	71	70	68
CT 48	66	67	65	66	66	75
CT 53	36	50	66	72	72	83
CT 57	59	52	63	51	44	45
CT 63	55	56	61	53	61	65
<u>Total All 12 Tracts</u>	789	757	799	819	882	954

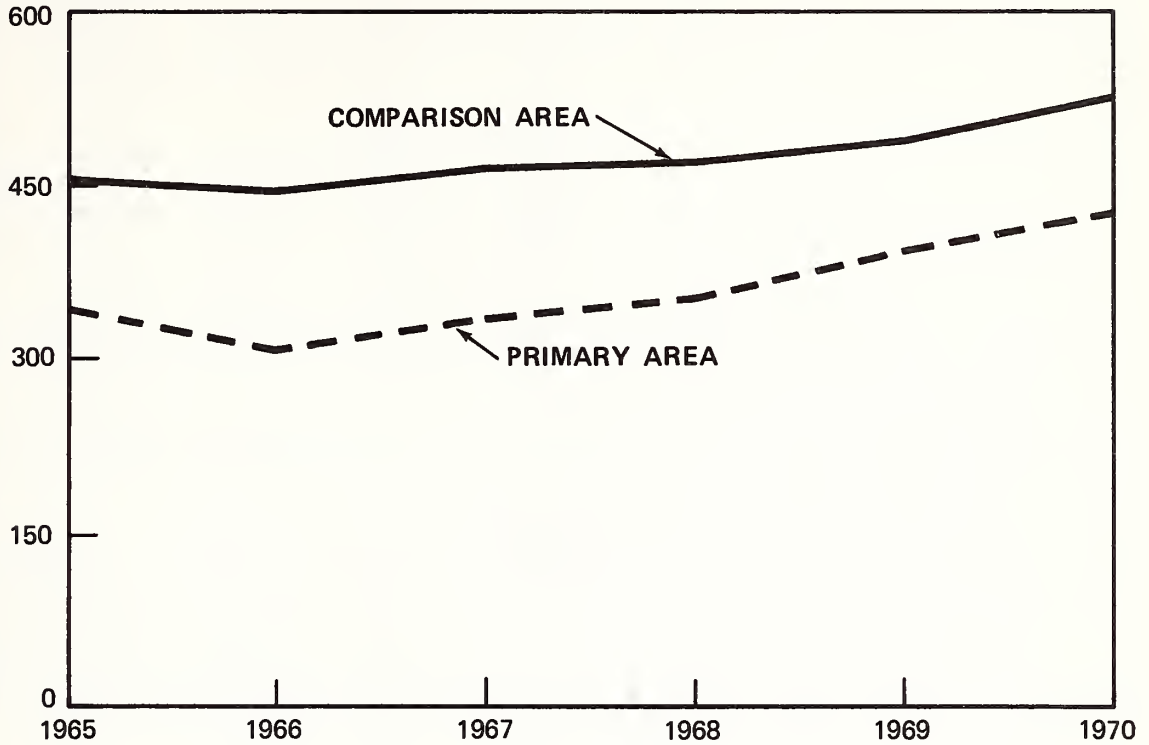
---

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services.

FIGURE IV-B-5

# AID TO THE DISABLED IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY: 1965-1970

NUMBER OF CASES



NUMBER OF CASES

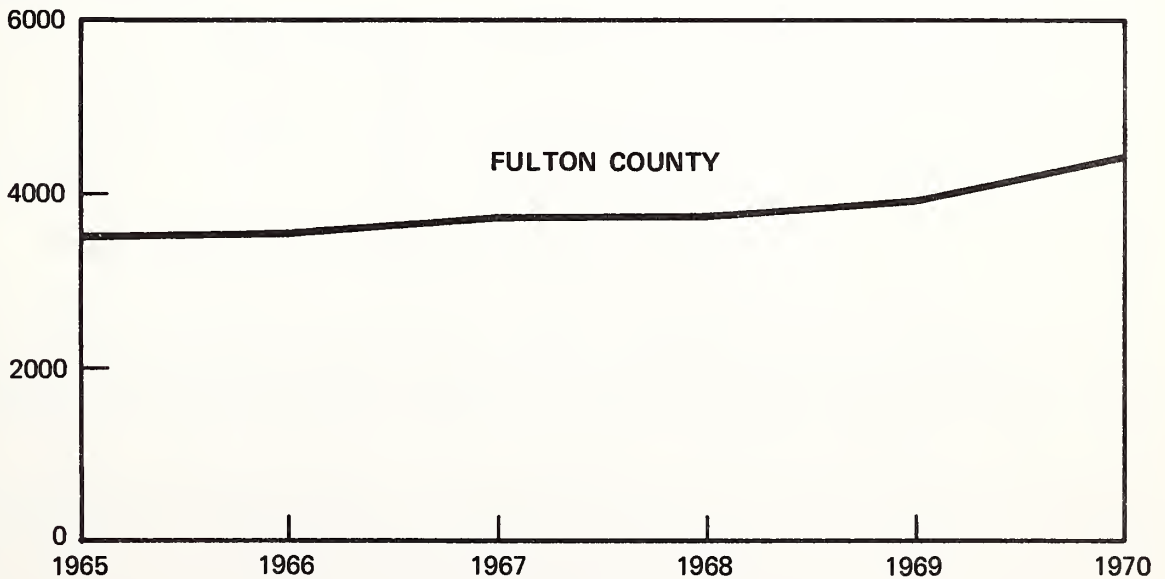


TABLE IV-B-15  
AID TO THE DISABLED, NUMBER OF CASES (RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION)  
1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Primary Area Total	121	113	126	139	159	177
CT 55.01	174	161	176	209	244	295
CT 55.02	106	111	119	129	132	147
CT 56	193	156	180	177	189	205
CT 67	40	49	57	73	103	100
Comparison Area Total	139	147	175	187	216	237
CT 44	116	109	105	168	319	315
CT 45	123	127	293	254	319	314
CT 46	129	141	229	277	294	360
CT 47	285	299	312	338	364	403
CT 48	254	293	294	309	329	381
CT 53	66	92	122	134	133	152
CT 57	158	157	198	174	156	177
CT 63	100	105	118	106	125	137
Total All 12 Tracts	131	131	150	163	187	206

TABLE IV-B-16  
AID TO THE BLIND, NUMBER OF CASES (RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION)  
1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Primary Area Total	16	17	17	20	18	24
CT 55.01	28	23	26	29	22	34
CT 55.02	12	16	15	22	21	27
CT 56	24	25	24	28	25	34
CT 67	4	8	7	7	8	8
Comparison Area Total	16	19	21	20	23	21
CT 44	6	8	10	13	26	22
CT 45	10	11	25	29	42	48
CT 46	11	15	18	15	22	18
CT 47	50	49	50	61	62	71
CT 48	34	48	40	23	19	20
CT 53	7	11	14	11	12	14
CT 57	16	30	28	23	24	11
CT 63	12	13	15	14	14	10
Total All 12 Tracts	16	19	19	20	20	22

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services

### Aid to the Blind (AB)

As shown for the other categorical programs, total number of Aid to the Blind cases for the 1965-1970 period is given in Table IV-B-17. By far the smallest of the Special Assistance programs, AB provides cash assistance for low-income persons who are incapacitated due to partial or total blindness. As seen in the table, little absolute change was experienced in either area over the six years. The primary area total inclined from 47 to 58 cases, while the comparison area total decreased from 52 to 47 cases. Within the primary area, three tracts increased their caseload between 1965 and 1970, with Tract 55.01 showing a slight loss. In the comparison area, five tracts showed smaller caseloads, while Tracts 44, 45 and 53 advanced in number. Note that caseloads in comparison tracts are individually much smaller than primary tracts, with five tracts in 1970 showing five cases or less.

Graphic representation of caseload figures is given in Figure IV-B-6. Although Fulton County has shown a stable trend over the six-year period, the figures for the two study areas are rather erratic, showing what seems to be random fluctuation. This inconsistency may be attributable in part to the small numbers of cases involved.

Finally, coverage rates for AB are shown in Table IV-B-16. This is a relatively minor program in terms of impact on the population at large, as can be seen by the rate figures for the primary and comparison areas (24 and 21 cases per 10,000 population, respectively). Two primary tracts reported 100 percent or better increase in coverage, while Tract 45 in the comparison area showed a 380 percent rise (from 10 to 48 cases). Tracts 48, 57 and 63, however, showed overall declines over the six years.

This section has shown that coverage of the categorical assistance programs substantially increased in both the primary and comparison areas over the 1965-1970 study periods. The primary area generally followed the trend of Fulton County, while the comparison area seemed to be trending out to a steady level of coverage. Tract 67 in the primary area, and Tracts 44 and 48 in the comparison area appeared to benefit most from increased enrollment in the categorical assistance programs. AFDC alone contributed the most to the expansion of the cash assistance programs by involving ever-increasing numbers of primary and comparison area families and individuals.

### Model Neighborhood Areas (MNA's)

Portions of ten study area tracts are represented in MNA "cities". All of the comparison area is included, but only Tracts 55.01 and 56 are tabulated in the primary area. A correspondence map relating MNA's to census tracts is given in Figure IV-B-7. As seen on the map, no MNA is completely contained within study area census tracts.

In the primary area, total assistance cases decreased slightly between 1967 and 1970, while the configuration of those cases did change. Caseload figures by census tract are given in Table IV-B-18. AFDC and AD increased over the four years, while OAA and AB declined. In Tract 56, however, total assistance caseload advanced over the period, with AFDC again showing (as in the total area and in Fulton County) a substantial gain. OAA declined slightly, AD showed little change, while no AB cases were reported in 1968 or 1970.

Comparison area tracts showed an overall increase in total caseload from 1967 to 1970. All categorical programs (with the exception of AB) also showed higher participation by the end of the period, although the assistance rolls varied widely among the eight

TABLE IV-B-17  
AID TO THE BLIND - NUMBER OF CASES

---

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area Total</u>	47	48	46	52	45	58
CT 55.01	20	16	17	17	12	18
CT 55.02	9	11	10	14	13	16
CT 56	14	14	13	15	13	17
CT 67	4	7	6	6	7	7
<u>Comparison Area Total</u>	52	60	58	50	53	47
CT 44	3	4	5	6	8	8
CT 45	3	3	3	3	4	4
CT 46	5	6	4	3	4	3
CT 47	15	13	12	13	12	12
CT 48	9	11	9	5	4	4
CT 53	4	6	8	6	7	8
CT 57	6	10	9	7	7	3
CT 63	7	7	8	7	7	5
<u>Total All 12 Tracts</u>	99	108	104	102	98	105

---

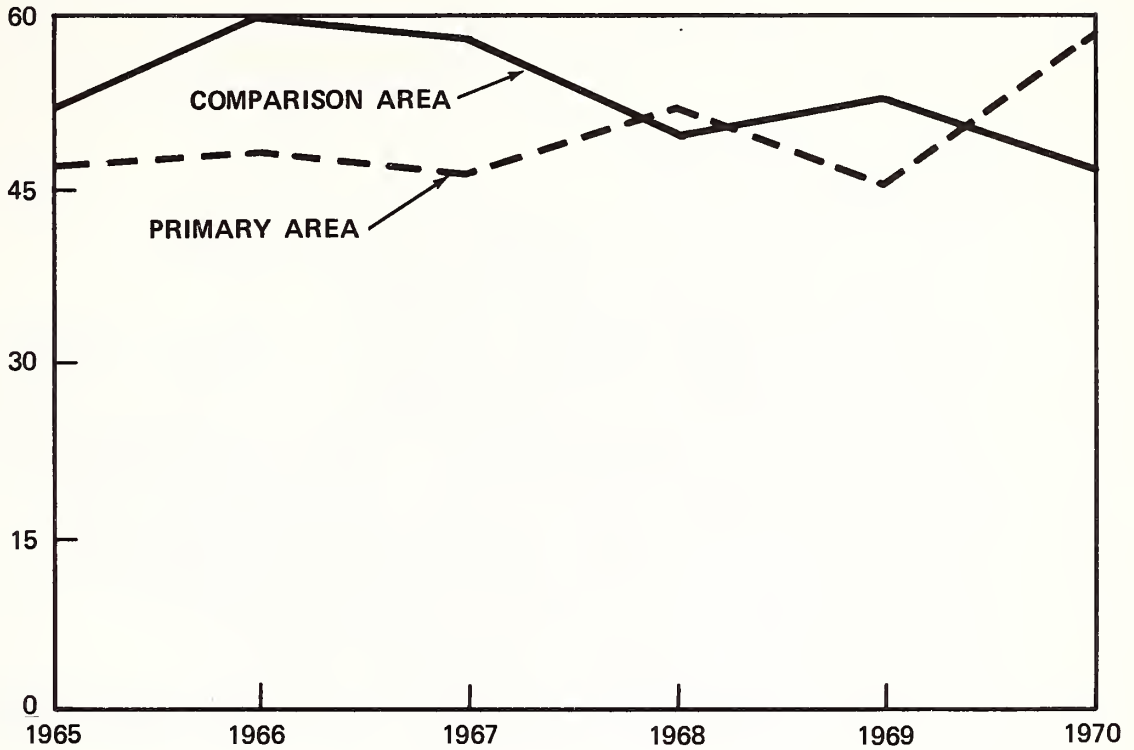
SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services.



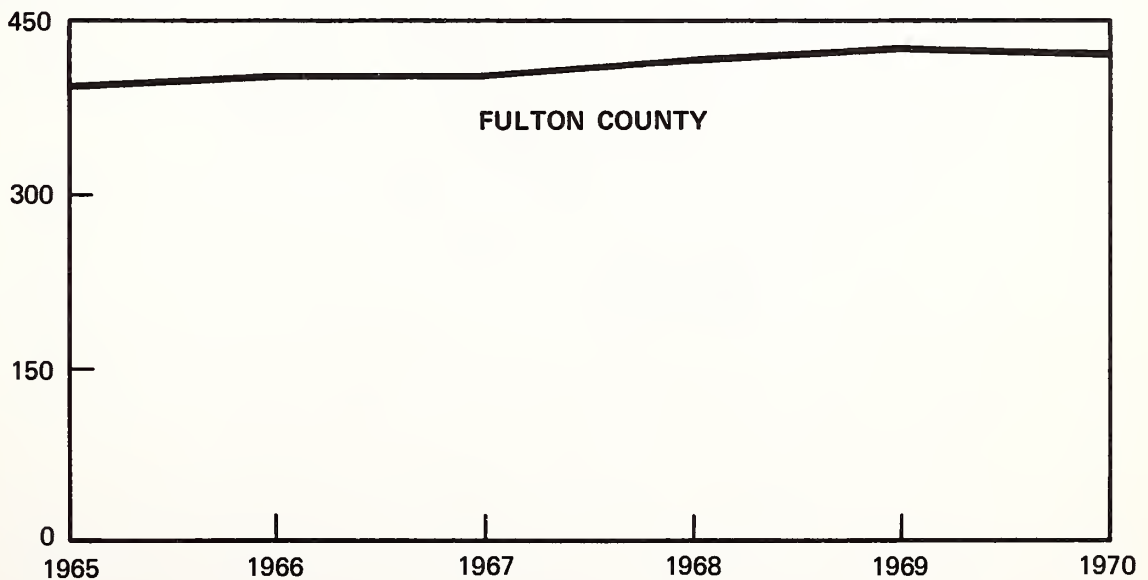
FIGURE IV-B-6

# **AID TO THE BLIND IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS AND FULTON COUNTY: 1965-1970**

NUMBER OF CASES



NUMBER OF CASES



# MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS

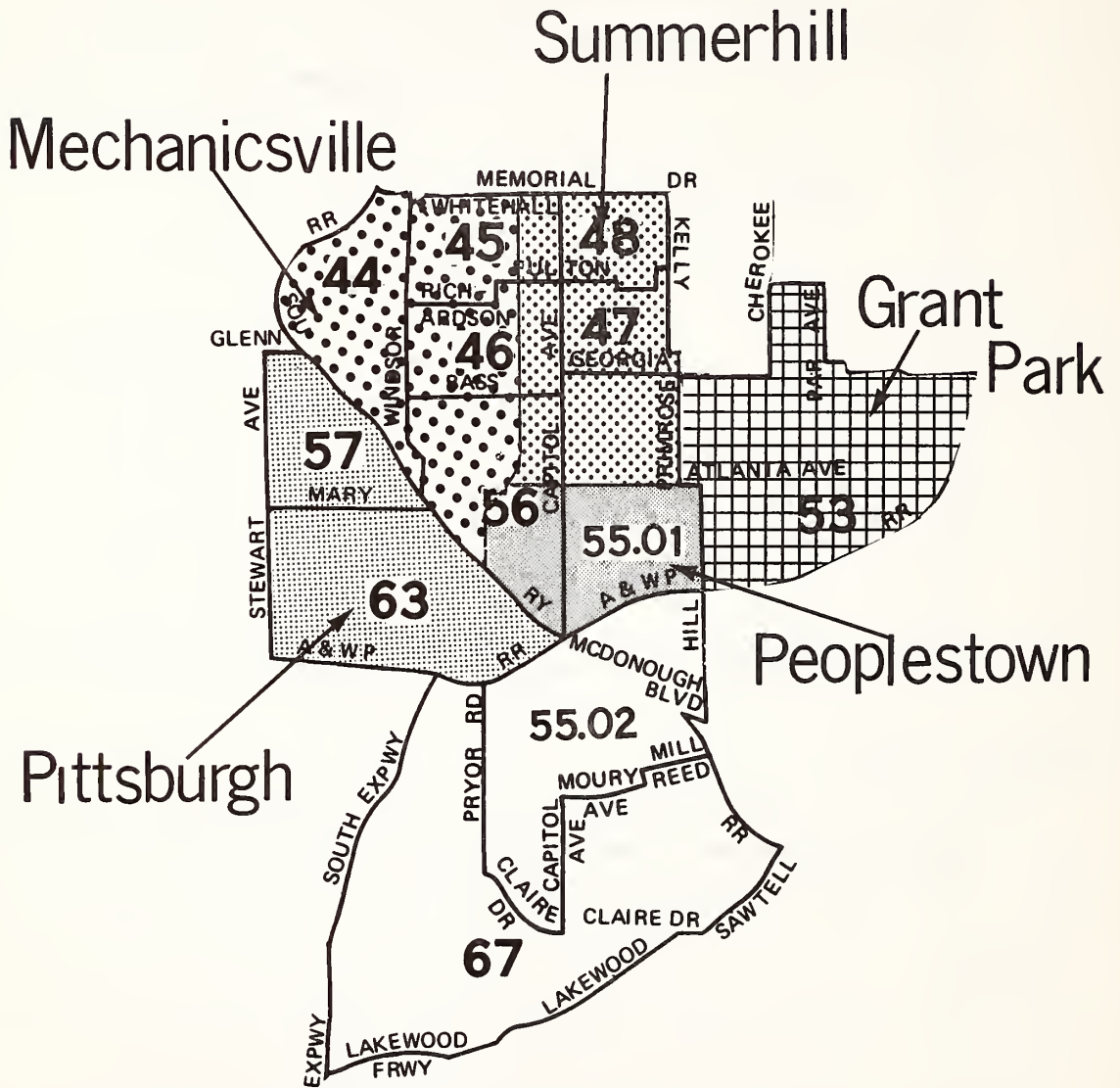


TABLE IV-B-18  
MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS - SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

PRIMARY AREA

	Total All Tracts	55.01	<u>Census Tracts</u>		Area Totals
			55.02*	56	67*
<u>Total Assistance</u>					
1967	2642	514	-	443	-
1968	3371	567	-	493	-
1969	3216	424	-	533	-
1970	3533	493	-	609	-
<u>AFDC</u>					
1967	1007	204	-	210	-
1968	1552	246	-	277	-
1969	1583	193	-	307	-
1970	1859	246	-	379	-
<u>OAA</u>					
1967	950	180	-	122	-
1968	1058	185	-	109	-
1969	943	130	-	117	-
1970	938	133	-	111	-
<u>AD</u>					
1967	609	111	-	98	-
1968	82	17	-	15	-
1969	620	94	-	96	-
1970	938	133	-	102	-
<u>AB</u>					
1967	79	19	-	13	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	161	7	-	13	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-

\*Tracts 55.02 and 67 not included in Model Neighborhood Areas (MNA's).

TABLE IV-B-18 (Cont.)  
MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS - SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

COMPARISON AREA

	<u>Census Tracts</u>								<u>Area</u>
	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Total
Total Assistance									
1967	222	112	219	287	0	261	288	296	1685
1968	453	129	222	284	319	309	285	310	2311
1969	567	120	249	300	31	353	305	334	2259
1970	658	103	231	294	31	411	298	405	2431
AFDC									
1967	92	47	93	88	0	89	94	87	590
1968	271	70	107	94	143	132	99	113	1029
1969	326	61	136	109	14	173	124	140	1083
1970	396	47	118	119	17	215	128	194	1234
OAA									
1967	74	28	73	113	0	98	122	140	648
1968	101	30	58	106	105	99	128	137	764
1969	137	25	57	109	11	101	130	126	696
1970	143	26	53	95	9	105	122	141	694
AD									
1967	51	34	50	75	0	66	63	61	400
1968	6	3	3	13	5	6	7	7	50
1969	96	30	52	70	5	72	44	61	430
1970	111	26	57	68	5	83	45	65	460
AB									
1967	5	3	3	11	0	8	9	8	47
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	8	4	4	12	1	7	44	61	141
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Who Are Our Clients?, Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services

tracts. In the four years studied, seven of the eight tracts showed a gain in total caseload, with Tract 45 evidencing a slight decline over the period. As before, AFDC showed the most significant gains, with increases over 200 percent in three tracts. Only Tract 45 netted no gain between 1967 and 1970. Caseload for OAA increased in four tracts, declined in three areas, and stayed the same in Tract 57. For AD, advances were noted in five tracts, with three tracts showing declines. Caseloads for AB were not reported in 1968 or 1970; however, since AB was the smallest program, little change occurred between 1967 and 1970.

### Donated Foods

The Donated Foods Program in Fulton County, supplying government food to people who otherwise would be hungry or undernourished, is an alternative to the Food Stamps Program option chosen by many localities. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) supplies the foods, the Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services determines eligibility, and the foodstuffs are distributed at regional centers throughout the county.

Food items include the following: dry beans, corn meal, flour, rice, dry milk, lard, peanut butter, oats, canned meat, grits, egg mix, butter, evaporated milk, canned chicken, canned vegetables, instant potatoes, fruit juice, macaroni, syrup, and instant milk. This food is a supplement to the diet and is not nutritionally sufficient by itself.

In order to promote better health for pregnant women and pre-school children, there is a supplemental food program. About 15% of the customers are in this food program. Some also receive food from the regular program. The supplemental food provides the customer with extra quantities of evaporated milk, syrup, peanut butter, juice, canned vegetables, egg mix, instant milk, canned meat and baby cereal. Certification for the supplemental food is determined by the County Health Department for persons under their care.

Eligibility to participate in the Donated Foods Program is based on established income standards. All public assistance households automatically fall below the income standards and are eligible for donated food upon request. Other low-income households may also qualify as eligible.

Since 1961, food has been distributed from the Old Farmers Market in Southwest Atlanta. Over the years, the number of food recipients has increased, resulting in overcrowding at the original distribution center. In 1973, the Department of Family and Children Services opened a small self-service satellite center in Northwest Atlanta. In addition, for the convenience of people at the extreme sections of Fulton County, food is distributed once a month at centers in North Fulton County and in South Fulton County.

Nearly all of the persons in the service area of the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center (as well as in the comparison area) are closer in proximity to the Old Farmers Market distribution center than to any other. For those persons who are unable to pick up their own food, the Department of Family and Child Services has formed a voluntary arrangement with 23 local churches to provide free collection and disbursement of the food to individual households.

Statistics are not available for neighborhoods or census tracts for the study period, as figures are maintained at county and state level only. In 1973, approximately 18,000 Fulton County households (60,000 individuals) certified as eligible for donated food. Of these, approximately 11,500 households (39,500 individuals) pick up the food



in any given month. Since public assistance recipients are automatically eligible, we may reasonably assume that a sizable portion of Donated Foods Program participants reside in the primary and comparison areas, with possibly greater utilization of this program by residents of primary tracts due to proportionally larger participation in the related cash assistance programs sponsored or administered by Fulton County.

#### General Assistance (GA)

Established as a complement to Federally-Sponsored Special Assistance, the General Assistance program is operated by Fulton County in cooperation with the State Department of Human Resources. The Department of Family and Child Services administers this program to persons in need who are for some reason ineligible for Special Assistance. In fact, recipients of cash assistance from the four categorical programs are automatically ineligible for General Assistance by reason of income.

The primary intent of General Assistance is to provide temporary assistance, particularly in emergency situations. Direct cash payments are made to persons whose Special Assistance applications are pending or have been rejected for some reason, for displaced persons, pregnant mothers, the temporarily unemployed, and persons enrolled in school or vocational training or rehabilitation, as well as a number of other situations calling for temporary cash assistance. For employment-related problems, vocational rehabilitation is encouraged, and professional counseling is solicited from medical doctors, educators and social service workers for specific remedies. A particularly important fraction of General Assistance is the provision of cash aid for mothers from the seventh month of pregnancy until birth. In Georgia, a pregnancy does not qualify for AFDC until birth, although problem pregnancies are eligible for AD cash payments. Additionally, GA provides living expenses during the interim between being fired from a job and the beginning of unemployment compensation.

## IV-C EDUCATION

### General

The capacity to deliver education to the school-age population in the area under study and the examination of the quality of the educational resources over time are primary aspects of any adequately conceived social indicators program. It is the purpose of this section to examine, through data sets, the educational resources of the primary and comparison areas and the effects of these educational resources on the communities.

In this section, we will be exploring the public schools in the primary and comparison areas in terms of social indicators (e.g., racial composition, percentage of average daily attendance, dropouts and mobility), resource indicators (e.g., expenditures, number of teachers, textbooks and library books per pupil), and educational attainment indicators (e.g., achievement test scores, general scholastic test scores and graduates).

### Primary and Comparison Area School Groups

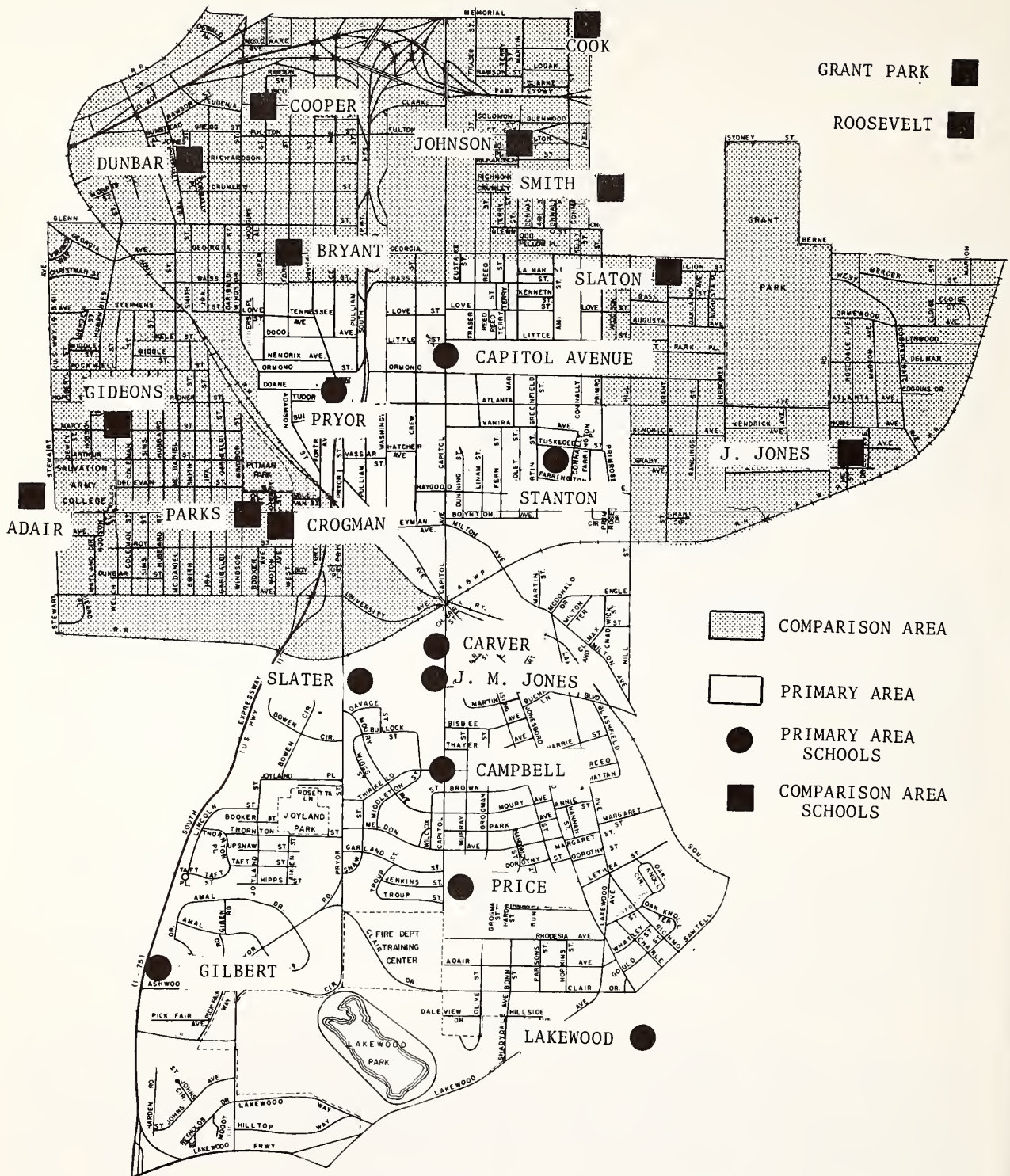
In delineating the schools in the primary and comparison areas, we have placed all schools (elementary and secondary) which are geographically located in either the primary or comparison area tracts in the "Primary Area School Group" or the "Comparison Area School Group." We have also placed all schools which are geographically adjacent to either the primary or comparison areas and service the school-age population in those areas in their respective groups. As would be expected, some of the schools service both areas, since several of the tracts which define the primary area are adjacent to the comparison area. In these situations, we have not attempted to delegate a percentage of students to either area; instead, we have assigned those schools to the area where the school structure is located, or, in the case of schools in adjacent tracts, to the area in closest proximity.

There is a caveat associated with the data sets on public schools in the primary and comparison areas which should be cited. During our trend analysis period of 1965 to 1970, a school district system in the Atlanta Public Schools was not in effect. As a result, students were not restricted to attend designated schools within the system. However, for the purposes of this study, we must assume that the majority of students in the primary and comparison areas attended those schools which were closest to their residences.

The location of the schools in both areas is shown in Figure IV-C-1. Elementary schools servicing the primary area are Campbell, Capitol Avenue, Gilbert, Lakewood, Jessie Jones, Pryor, Slater and Stanton. Primary area secondary schools are Carver and Price. Elementary schools servicing the comparison area are Adair, Bryant, Cook, Cooper, Crogman, Dunbar, Gideons, Grant Park, Grant Park Primary, Johnson, Jerome Jones and Slaton. Secondary schools in the comparison area are Parks, Roosevelt and Smith.

FIGURE IV-C-1

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS\*



\* SCHOOLS SHOWN ON MAP SERVICE THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS.



### Average Active Roll

Data sets indicating the average active rolls for schools in the primary and comparison areas from 1966 to 1971 are shown in Table IV-C-1. Active roll total for elementary schools in the primary area was 6,324 in 1966 and 4,857 in 1971. This was a decline of 23 percent in enrollment. Secondary students in the primary area totaled 3,405 in 1967 and 2,666 in 1971; the decline in enrollment was 22 percent. Active roll for the elementary schools in the comparison area totaled 7,137 students in 1966 and 5,795 students in 1971, a decrease of 19 percent in enrollment. Comparison area secondary school enrollment moved from 2,103 in 1966 to 2,902 in 1971, an increase of 38 percent. However, this increase was in the main due to the addition of a new high school, Hoke Smith, in 1968 which also serviced students outside of the comparison area.

From an individual school basis, all elementary schools in the primary area showed a decreased active roll with the exception of Gilbert and Lakewood. Both these schools had increased enrollments in 1970 and 1971. Of the comparison area schools, Grant Park, Jerome Jones and Slaton were the only elementary schools to show an increase in active roll. However, the total number of students enrolled in schools in the comparison area declined.

### Average Daily Attendance (ADA)

Average daily attendance in gross numbers and percentage of average daily attendance for 1965 to 1971 are shown in Tables IV-C-2 and IV-C-3. Gross ADA in all schools in the primary area showed a marked decline except in Gilbert Elementary, which reported 349 average daily attendance in 1965 and 424 ADA in 1971. Schools in the comparison area also showed a decrease, with the exception of Grant Park and Jerome Jones Elementary Schools, which had increases in ADA.

Percentage of average daily attendance (Table IV-C-2) is computed by dividing the gross average daily attendance figure for each school by the active roll figure. This percentage indicates the average number of students on the active roll who attend classes each day.

The percentage of average daily attendance in the elementary schools in the primary area increased slightly over the six year period, moving from 88.8 percent in 1966 to 89.5 percent in 1971. However, secondary schools in the primary area showed a more significant change in decreasing from 85.0 percent in 1967 to 80.0 percent in 1971. Carver Secondary School showed the lowest attendance rate in the primary area, reporting 80.2 percent in 1967, 77.7 percent in 1968, 77.0 percent in 1969, 76.0 percent in 1970 and 73.6 percent in 1971.

In the comparison area, rate of attendance in the elementary schools increased from 87.5 percent in 1966 to 89.2 percent in 1971. Secondary schools reported a slight overall decrease with an 82.8 percent rate of attendance in 1966 and 81.0 percent in 1971. Of the secondary schools in the comparison area, Smith High School had the lowest percentage of ADA with 79.1 percent in 1969, 75.3 percent in 1970 and 76.5 percent in 1971. (See Figure IV-C-2 for a graphic representation).

### Racial Composition

Data sets for racial composition of the schools in the primary and comparison areas could only be obtained for the years 1968, 1970 and 1972. (See Table IV-C-4.)

Racial composition in the schools in the primary area was primarily nonwhite for all three years. In 1968, all but two schools in the primary area reported 100 percent

TABLE IV-C-1

AVERAGE ACTIVE ROLL FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Campbell	881	917	938	916	873	783
Capitol Avenue	1294	1356	1191	1136	965	746
Gilbert	366	376	353	329	473	489
Lakewood	454	512	526	536	513	489
Jessie Jones	810	698	720	634	494	340
Pryor	509	515	519	560	465	437
Slater	1102	996	911	900	839	815
D.H. Stanton	908	903	927	806	688	758
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Carver	N/A	1165	1248	1306	1293	1310
Price	2602	2240	2249	1921	1678	1356
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Adair	364	309	325	320	327	290
Bryant	899	940	931	434*	417	381
Cook	738	761	744	723	685	673
Cooper	939	909	881	225	168	164
Crogman	912	943	934	731	616	518
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	1012*	991	834
Gideons	712	711	713	655	529	478
Grant Park	666	579	630	535	636	713
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	187*	147	145	187*
Johnson	826	830	806	690	586	393
Jerome Jones	460	444	523	532	475	490
Slaton	621	552	683	750	759	674
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Parks	689	773	723	744	752	675
Roosevelt	1414	1378	1359	1062	1038	1125
Smith	N/A	N/A	1060*	1014	1093	1102

\* Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Larger School Districts, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, annual.

SOURCE: Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual.



TABLE IV-C-2

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE FOR SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS:  
1965 - 1971

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>							
<u>Elementary Schools</u>							
Campbell	947	799	845	842	821	784	705
Capitol Avenue	1042	1081	1158	1016	970	828	640
Gilbert	349	326	344	315	320	420	424
Lakewood	445	418	461	470	480	460	436
Jessie Jones	716	720	627	627	561	442	293
Pryor	532	440	452	455	472	408	387
Slater	1048	1025	936	849	850	791	754
D.H. Stanton	788	782	796	812	717	614	671
<u>Secondary Schools</u>							
Carver	N/A	N/A	904	954	994	967	923
Price	2488	2229	2002	1996	1704	1467	1161
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>							
<u>Elementary Schools</u>							
Adair	366	325	287	296	292	295	254
Bryant	672	753	812	787	682	360	327
Cook	736	636	675	679	643	616	600
Cooper	754	786	774	738	693	160	148
Crogman	859	818	847	832	658	564	468
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	857	747
Gideons	654	640	645	637	588	481	422
Grant Park	580	570	501	542	468	542	608
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	124	128	N/A
Johnson	849	743	748	726	617	540	351
Jerome Jones	414	415	399	461	478	420	432
Slaton	595	529	487	573	631	630	572
<u>Secondary Schools</u>							
Parks	N/A	274	632	582	458	447	378
Roosevelt	1245	1187	1192	1141	921	897	938
Smith	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	790	816	829

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

TABLE IV-C-3

PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE  
FOR SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Campbell	90.8	91.5	89.6	89.5	89.4	90.2
Capitol Avenue	84.2	84.6	85.3	85.8	86.1	86.6
Gilbert	89.7	89.3	89.7	87.2	88.9	88.3
Lakewood	91.9	91.9	91.9	90.6	89.9	89.4
Jessie Jones	88.4	90.7	87.3	88.4	90.0	89.6
Pryor	86.7	87.5	87.7	87.0	88.9	89.4
Slater	93.0	94.5	93.6	94.5	94.3	92.9
D.H. Stanton	86.0	88.6	87.1	89.0	90.1	89.9
<u>Average</u>	88.8	89.8	89.0	89.0	89.7	89.5
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Carver	N/A	80.2	77.7	77.0	76.0	73.6
Price	87.6	89.8	88.9	89.1	87.3	86.4
<u>Average</u>	87.6	85.0	83.3	83.1	81.7	80.0
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Adair	90.3	92.7	90.6	91.0	90.6	90.9
Bryant	83.6	86.2	85.2	85.9	87.0	88.7
Cook	86.7	88.7	89.8	89.3	89.5	89.3
Cooper	83.7	85.1	85.6	83.7	88.6	91.7
Crogman	89.7	90.0	89.7	90.4	90.9	91.4
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87.7	87.9
Gideons	89.7	90.6	89.7	89.3	90.5	88.8
Grant Park	85.4	87.8	85.8	87.1	88.6	86.1
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	84.7	87.9	N/A
Johnson	90.5	90.7	89.8	90.5	92.3	90.3
Jerome Jones	90.3	90.6	88.6	90.5	90.0	89.3
Slaton	85.5	86.6	83.5	83.7	83.8	86.3
<u>Average</u>	87.5	88.9	87.8	87.8	89.0	89.2
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Parks	80.1	81.7	80.7	86.7	83.0	81.3
Roosevelt	85.4	87.4	85.3	86.8	83.7	85.2
Smith	N/A	N/A	N/A	79.1	75.3	76.5
<u>Average</u>	82.8	84.6	83.0	84.2	80.7	81.0

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

FIGURE IV-C-2

**PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971**

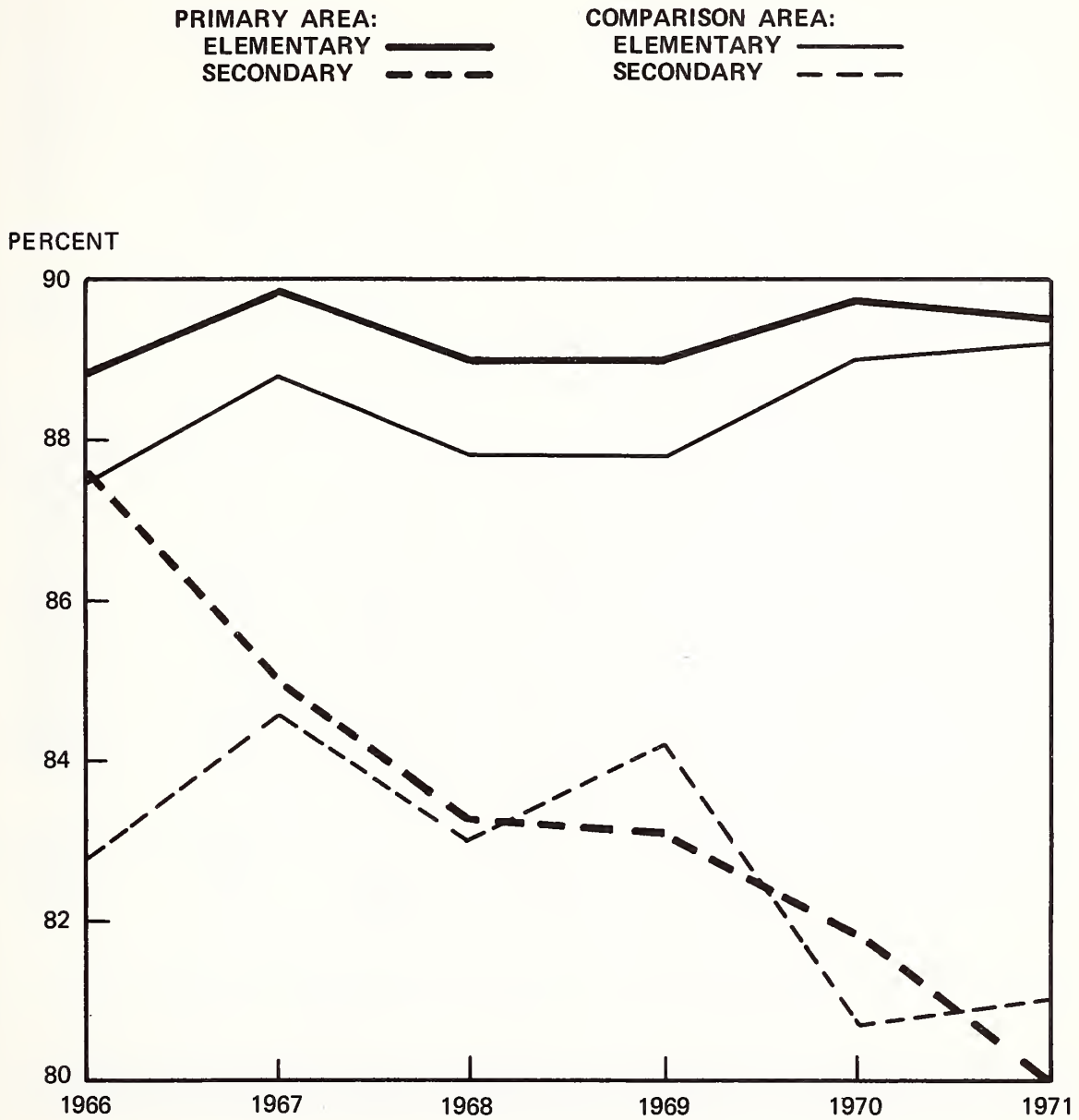


TABLE IV-C-4

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1968

	Total Number of Students	Number of Minority Students	Number of White Students	Percent of Minority Students	Percent of White Students
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Campbell	919	919	0	100.0	0
Capitol Avenue	1149	1149	0	100.0	0
Gilbert	239	149	90	62.3	37.7
Lakewood	543	5	538	0.9	99.1
Jessie Jones	647	647	0	100.0	0
Pryor	589	589	0	100.0	0
Slater	905	905	0	100.0	0
D.H. Stanton	822	822	0	100.0	0
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Carver	1363	1363	0	100.0	0
Price	1964	1964	0	100.0	0
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Adair	317	26	291	8.2	91.8
Bryant	805	799	6	99.3	0.7
Cook	733	240	493	32.7	67.3
Cooper	835	835	0	100.0	0
Crogman	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gideons	656	656	0	100.0	0
Grant Park	518	0	518	0	100.0
Grant Park Primary	187	34	153	18.2	81.8
Johnson	708	708	0	100.0	0
Jerome Jones	530	151	379	28.5	71.5
Stanton	744	392	352	52.6	47.4
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Parks	749	749	0	100.0	0
Roosevelt	1109	65	1044	5.9	94.1
Smith	1060	852	208	80.4	19.6

N/A = Information Not Available

SOURCE: Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Selected Districts,  
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare/Office of Civil Rights.

TABLE IV-C-4 (CONT.)

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1970

	Total Number of Students	Number of Minority Students	Number of White Students	Percent of Minority Students	Percent of White Students
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Campbell	779	779	0	100.0	0
Capitol Avenue	782	782	0	100.0	0
Gilbert	523	491	32	93.9	6.1
Lakewood	467	20	447	4.3	95.7
Jessie Jones	366	333	33	91.0	9.0
Pryor	440	440	0	100.0	0
Slater	829	829	0	100.0	0
D.H. Stanton	753	749	4	99.5	0.5
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Carver	1378	1377	1	99.9	0.1
Price	1411	1379	32	97.7	2.3
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Adair	283	108	175	38.2	61.8
Bryant	407	407	0	100.0	0
Cook	689	478	211	69.4	30.6
Cooper	187	187	0	100.0	0
Crogman	542	542	0	100.0	0
Dunbar	901	901	0	100.0	0
Gideons	510	448	62	88.0	12.0
Grant Park	551	10	541	1.8	98.2
Grant Park Primary	261	73	188	28.0	72.0
Johnson	433	418	15	96.5	3.5
Jerome Jones	502	181	321	36.1	63.9
Stanton	734	498	236	67.8	32.2
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Parks	706	706	0	100.0	0
Roosevelt	1182	228	954	19.3	80.7
Smith	1137	999	138	87.9	12.1

N/A = Information Not Available

SOURCE: Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Selected Districts,  
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare/Office of Civil Rights.



TABLE IV-C-4 (CONT).

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1972

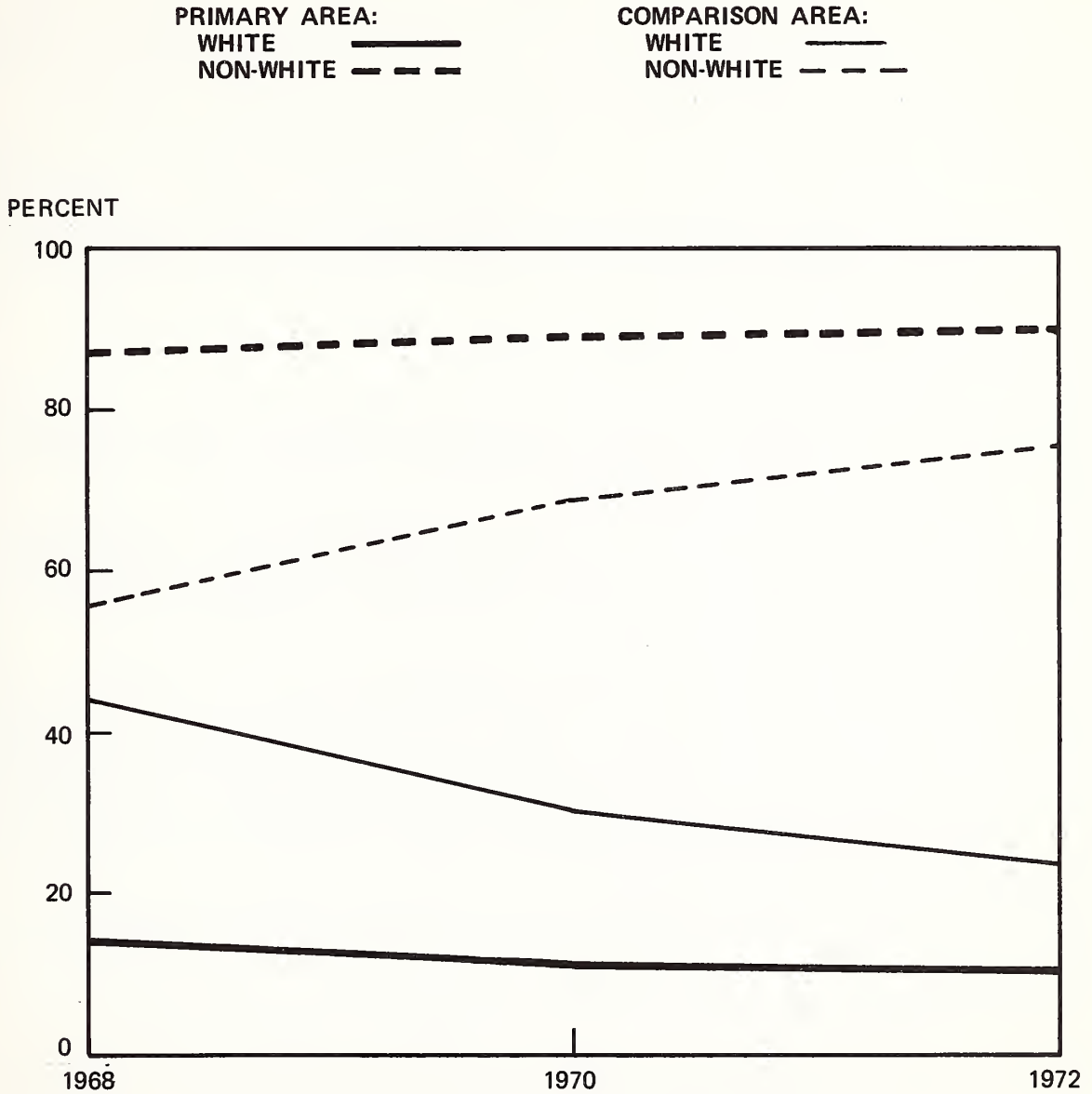
	Total Number of Students	Number of Minority Students	Number of White Students	Percent of Minority Students	Percent of White Students
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Campbell	640	640	0	100.0	0
Capitol Avenue	596	595	1	99.9	0.1
Gilbert	459	428	31	93.2	6.8
Lakewood	418	40	378	9.6	90.4
Jessie Jones	336	336	0	100.0	0
Pryor	301	301	0	100.0	0
Slater	636	636	0	100.0	0
D.H. Stanton	760	740	20	97.4	2.6
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Carver	1327	1327	0	100.0	0
Price	1059	1043	16	98.5	1.5
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Adair	253	146	107	57.7	42.3
Bryant	196	196	0	100.0	0
Cook	659	546	113	82.9	17.1
Cooper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crogman	365	363	2	99.5	0.5
Dunbar	614	614	0	100.0	0
Gideons	463	416	47	90.0	10.0
Grant Park	452	15	437	3.3	96.7
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Johnson	273	262	11	96.0	4.0
Jerome Jones	358	168	190	47.0	53.0
Stanton	760	740	20	97.4	2.6
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Parks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roosevelt	1152	427	725	37.1	62.9
Smith	1196	1119	77	93.6	6.4

N/A = Information Not Available.

SOURCE: Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Selected Districts,  
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare/Office of Civil Rights.

FIGURE IV-C-3

# **RACIAL COMPOSITION FOR SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS FOR 1968-1970-1972 (PERCENT)**



nonwhite enrollment. The two were Gilbert Elementary with 62.3 percent nonwhite enrollment, and Lakewood Elementary with 9 percent nonwhite enrollment. In 1970, all schools in the primary area had a nonwhite enrollment of over 90 percent, except for Lakewood Elementary, which reported 4.3 percent nonwhite students. In 1972, all primary area schools again reported nonwhite enrollments of over 90 percent except Lakewood, which reported a nonwhite enrollment of 9.6 percent.

Schools in the comparison area had much more equally balanced racial composition for all three years. In 1968, 4 out of 9 elementary schools reported nonwhite enrollments of 90 percent or greater. They were Bryant, with 99.3 percent nonwhite students, and Cooper, Gideons and Johnson with 100 percent nonwhite enrollments. Five elementary schools servicing the comparison area reported a majority of white students in 1968: Adair, 91.8 percent white students; Cook, 67.3 percent white students; Grant Park Primary, 81.8 percent white students; Jerome Jones, 71.5 percent white students; and Grant Park, 100 percent white students. In the comparison area secondary schools, the 1968 racial composition was 100 percent nonwhite in Parks, 5.9 percent nonwhite in Roosevelt and 80.4 percent nonwhite in Smith. In 1970 and 1972, nonwhite enrollment increased in every school servicing the comparison area except Johnson which dropped from 100 percent nonwhite in 1968 to 96 percent nonwhite in 1972. Elementary schools reporting the largest increase in nonwhite enrollment were Adair, Cook and Stanton. Of the secondary schools servicing the comparison area, Roosevelt's nonwhite enrollment increased from 5.9 percent in 1968 to 37.1 percent in 1972, and Smith reported 80.4 percent nonwhite enrollment in 1968 and 93.6 percent in 1972.

#### Dropouts

Dropout rates for secondary schools in the primary and comparison areas are shown in Table IV-C-5 for the school years 1966 through 1971 inclusive. A graph depicting the trend in dropout rates for both areas is shown in Figure IV-C-4.

The average dropout rate for secondary schools in the primary area decreased from 7.9 in 1965 to 4.2 in 1971. The primary area dropout rate reached a peak in 1966 of 8.1 reflecting a 10.7 rate in Carver Vocational High School and a 5.5 rate in Price High School. Percent of dropouts was higher in Carver than in Price for every year in the trend period.

Average rate of dropouts in the comparison area declined from 9.6 in 1966 to 6.8 in 1971. Roosevelt was the only school in the comparison area which recorded dropout rates for all seven years in the trend period. However, in those years during the trend period when comparison between the three schools servicing the area is applicable, Roosevelt reported much higher rates than Smith High and Parks Junior High. The data sets indicate particularly high dropout rates for Roosevelt in 1968 with 13.9 and 1970 with 14.6. Parks Junior High had the lowest rates in the comparison area, reporting 3.4 in 1966 and 0.6 in 1971.

Dropout rates for both the primary and comparison areas as seen in Figure IV-C-5 tended to reach peaks in 1968 through 1970, but showed significant declines from 1970 to 1971.

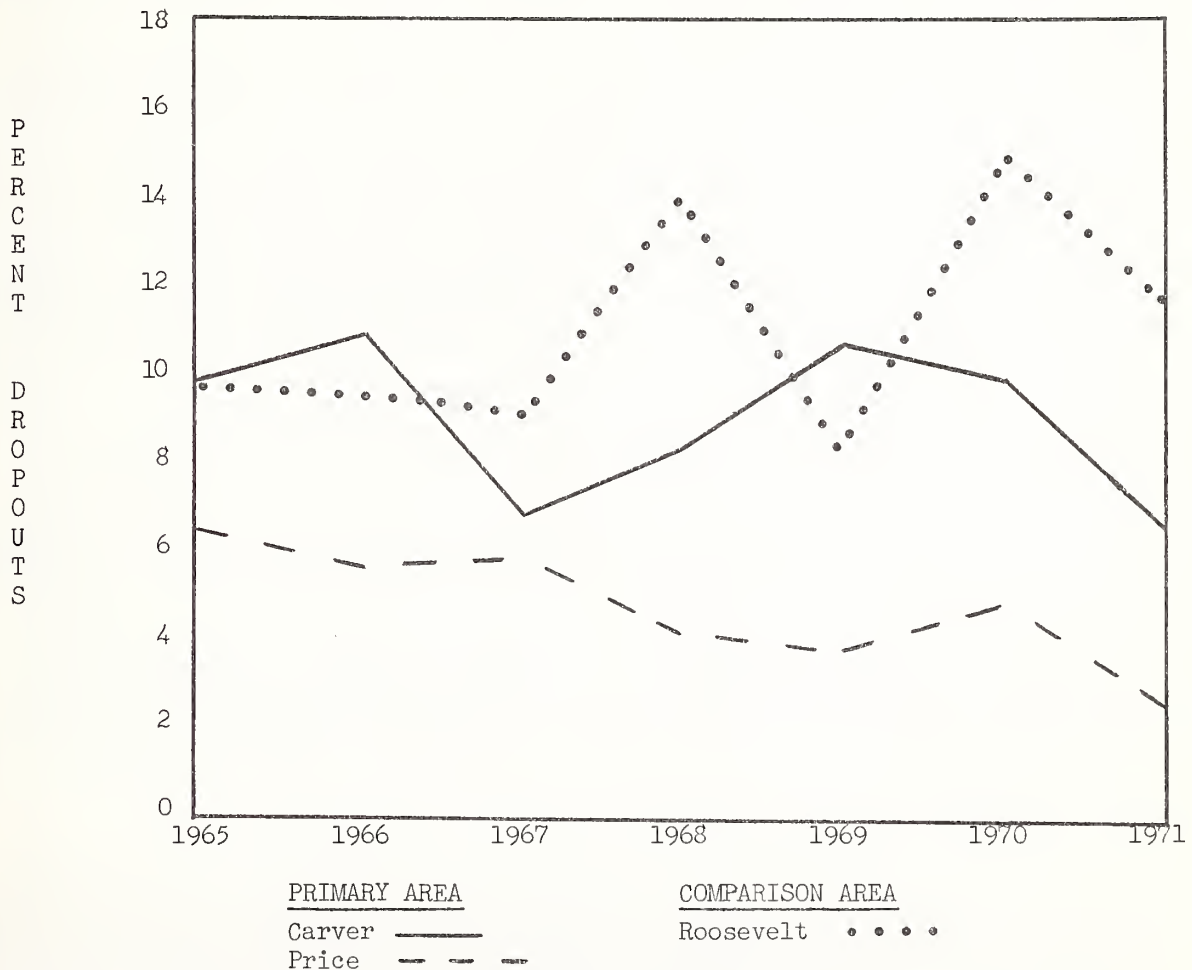
TABLE IV-C-5

PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT DROPOUT FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS\*  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS, 1965 - 1971

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Carver	9.7	10.7	6.4	8.1	10.5	9.9	6.2
Parks	N/A	3.4	5.0	3.0	1.1	2.3	.6
Price	6.1	5.5	5.6	4.0	3.6	4.6	2.2
Roosevelt	9.6	9.4	8.9	13.9	8.0	14.6	11.5
Smith	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2	8.6	8.4

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

FIGURE IV-C-4



\* Rates for Smith and Parks are not depicted in graph.

## Mobility

Percent of in- and out-migration<sup>1</sup> for schools in the primary and comparison areas is shown in Table IV-C-6. As migration in and out of the public schools in a community is an important indicator of community stability, special note should be taken of the data sets pertaining to student mobility.

In the primary area elementary schools, the percent of in-migration declined from 16 percent in 1966 to 13 percent in 1971. A peak of in-migration in these schools was reached in 1969 with 31 percent. The high rate of in-migration in the primary area elementaries in 1969 was particularly influenced by Gilbert Elementary School, which reported a rate of 134 percent for that year.

Percent of out-migration in the primary area at the elementary level was relatively stable during the six year trend period, with the percent of out-migration declining from 20 percent in 1966 to 19 percent in 1971.

Comparison area elementary schools reported generally higher rates of in- and out-migration for all years in the trend period. The comparison area out-migration average was 28 percent in 1966 and 25 percent in 1971. The peak year for in-migration in the comparison area elementaries was 1968 with 27 percent, and the 1970 rate for out-migration was the highest with 32 percent of the elementary students migrating out of the schools in the area.

For secondary schools in the primary area, in-migration was relatively low with a 3 percent rate reported in 1966 and a 6 percent rate in 1971. Out-migration was considerably higher with 26 percent reported in 1966 and 16 percent in 1971.

In-migration in the comparison area secondary schools was relatively stable over the trend period, ranging from 8 percent to 11 percent in all years except 1966 when a particularly high rate of 58 percent was reported. This rate was due to the in-migration reported by Parks Junior High School for the year (102 percent). Out-migration in the comparison area schools was considerably higher than in-migration with average rates of 14 percent reported in 1966 and 21 percent in 1971.

## Social Indicators Summary

The preceding data sets have examined the public schools in the primary and comparison areas in terms of social indicators.

In reviewing the data pertaining to rate of dropouts and rate of mobility, we found the primary area schools had generally lower rates in these areas than the comparison area schools over the six year period.

For example, the average rate of dropouts from 1965 to 1971 in the primary area secondary schools was 6.7 as compared to 7.5 in the secondary schools servicing the comparison area. In reference to mobility, the average out-migration of elementary students in the primary area was 20.3 from 1966 to 1971 as compared to 27.5 in

- 
1. Percent of in- and out-migration is computed by dividing the number of students who enrolled in the school after the beginning of the term by the average active roll (in-migration) and dividing the number of students leaving the school during the year by the average active roll (out-migration).



TABLE IV-C-6

PERCENT OF IN-MIGRATION AND OUT-MIGRATION FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	% In	% Out	% In	% Out	% In	% Out	% In	% Out	% In	% Out	% In	% Out
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>												
<u>Elementary Schools</u>												
Campbell	10	8	9	7	15	9	9	9	11	9	6	6
Capitol Avenue	16	19	11	14	13	14	17	23	14	22	14	28
Gilbert	37	51	42	48	44	49	134	75	11	19	10	27
Lakewood	18	23	27	30	18	22	25	30	17	30	33	26
Jessie Jones	10	21	9	14	13	14	7	15	11	16	8	28
Pryor	11	17	22	23	14	22	38	32	15	29	14	17
Slater	5	8	5	7	6	6	4	5	5	11	4	8
D.H. Stanton	18	14	10	12	13	15	11	16	12	18	18	15
Average	16	20	17	19	17	19	31	26	12	19	13	19
<u>Secondary Schools</u>												
Carver	3	13	5	10	6	12	5	15	4	14	9	21
Price	3	39	2	9	4	8	3	9	2	12	3	12
Average	3	26	3	9	5	10	4	12	3	13	6	16
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>												
<u>Elementary Schools</u>												
Adair	26	30	33	38	36	37	24	26	21	22	35	33
Bryant	15	18	14	13	12	20	11	33	13	27	16	32
Cook	30	36	34	33	26	31	25	26	20	22	18	17
Cooper	11	18	16	19	16	18	18	25	48	79	10	25
Crogman	10	9	8	9	13	15	9	10	9	17	7	10
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	18	8	18
Gideons	15	18	9	10	7	11	10	12	11	24	14	22
Grant Park	33	37	30	33	50	46	30	26	48	46	22	40
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	31	14	29	N/A	N/A
Johnson	11	18	10	16	16	21	27	36	N/A	N/A	11	17
Jerome Jones	19	29	32	27	35	26	24	22	30	35	17	25
Slaton	40	53	60	59	59	57	37	37	26	36	20	33
Average	21	28	25	26	27	28	21	26	23	32	16	25
<u>Secondary Schools</u>												
Parks	102	2	5	10	3	8	3	8	2	9	3	12
Roosevelt	13	26	12	23	10	25	12	23	24	42	16	31
Smith	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	22	8	15	8	19
Average	58	14	8	16	6	16	8	18	11	22	9	21

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

TABLE IV-C-7

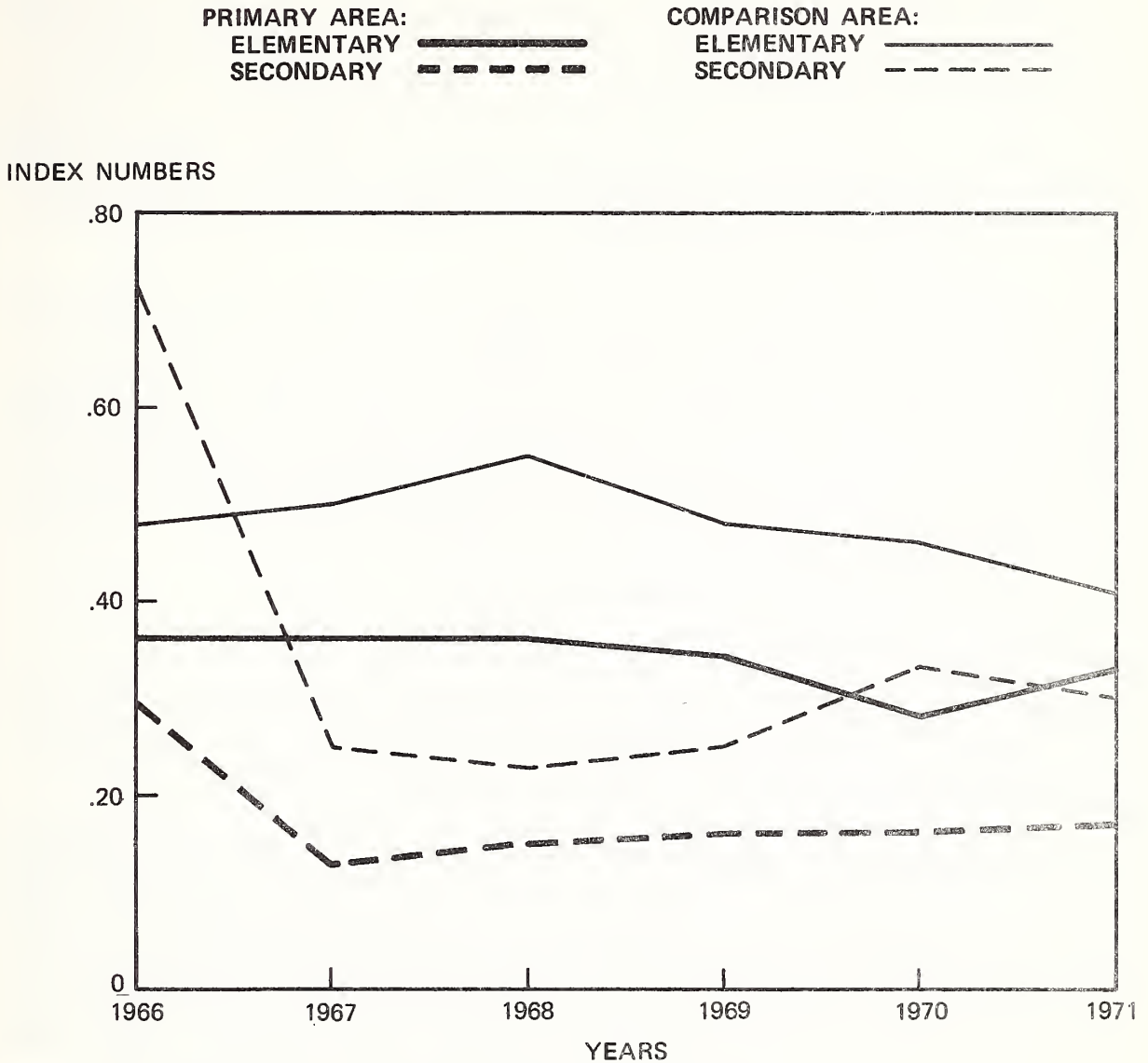
MOBILITY INDEX FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Campbell	.18	.16	.24	.18	.20	.12
Capitol Avenue	.35	.25	.27	.40	.36	.42
Gilbert	.88	.90	.93		.30	.37
Lakewood	.41	.57	.40	.55	.47	.59
Jessie Jones	.31	.23	.27	.22	.27	.36
Pryor	.28	.45	.36	.70	.44	.31
Slater	.13	.12	.12	.09	.16	.12
D.H. Stanton	.32	.22	.28	.27	.30	.33
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Carver	.16	.15	.18	.20	.18	.18
Price	.42	.11	.12	.12	.14	.15
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Adair	.56	.71	.73	.50	.43	.68
Bryant	.33	.27	.32	.44	.40	.48
Cook	.66	.67	.57	.51	.42	.35
Cooper	.29	.35	.34	.43		.35
Crogman	.19	.17	.28	.19	.26	.17
Dunbar					.29	.26
Gideons	.33	.19	.18	.22	.35	.36
Grant Park	.70	.63	.96	.56	.85	.62
Grant Park Primary				.57	.43	
Johnson	.29	.26	.37	.63	.31	.28
Jerome Jones	.48	.59	.61	.46	.65	.42
Slaton	.93	1.19	1.16	.74	.62	.53
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Parks	1.04	.15	.11	.11	.11	.15
Roosevelt	.39	.35	.35	.35	.66	.47
Smith				.30	.23	.27

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

FIGURE IV-C-5

# MOBILITY INDEX FOR SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971



the comparison area. Secondary school out-migration averaged 14.3 in the primary area during the same time span as compared to 17.8 in the comparison area schools.

The primary area schools were also more successful in terms of percent of average daily attendance (ADA) with the primary area elementaries averaging 89.3 percent ADA from 1966 to 1971 as compared to 88.4 percent in the comparison area. Likewise, the secondary schools in the primary area reported higher average rates of ADA with 83.4 percent as compared to 82.7 percent for schools in the comparison area.

Racial composition in the primary area schools remained stable from 1968 to 1972 as indicated in Table IV-C-4. Elementary schools servicing the primary area reported 89 percent minority student enrollment in 1968, 90 percent in 1970 and 90 percent in 1972. Primary area secondary schools reported 100 percent minority enrollment in 1968, 99 percent in 1970 and 99 percent in 1972. Racial composition of the schools servicing the comparison area showed a much more significant change from 1968 to 1972 than the racial composition in the primary area schools. Elementary schools servicing the comparison area had 64 percent minority enrollment in 1968, 71 percent in 1970, and 79 percent in 1972. Minority enrollment also increased in the comparison area secondary schools with minority student enrollment reported as 57 percent in 1968, 64 percent in 1970, and 66 percent in 1972.

Total enrollment in the public schools decreased in both areas. Active roll in the primary area elementary schools decreased from 6,324 in 1966 to 4,857 in 1971, a decrease of 23 percent. Secondary school enrollment in the primary area decreased from 3,405 in 1966 to 2,666 in 1971, a 22 percent decrease. Comparison area elementary enrollment was 7,137 in 1966 and fell to 5,795 in 1971, a decrease of 19 percent. Active roll for secondary schools servicing the comparison area rose from 2,103 students in 1966 to 2,902 students in 1971, a 38 percent increase. However, this increase reflects the 1969 addition of Smith High School, which served some students outside of the comparison area.

#### Resource Indicators

##### Total Current Expenditures (TCE)

Data sets for gross amounts of total current expenditures per school in the primary and comparison areas from 1966 to 1970 are shown in Table IV-C-8. As would be expected, gross TCE increased significantly on a yearly basis for all schools in the study areas except for several schools in the comparison area (e.g., Bryant and Cooper) which experienced large decreases in enrollment.

Total current expenditures per pupil are shown in Table IV-C-8 and depicted graphically in Figure IV-C-6. In elementary schools in the primary area, TCE per pupil increased from \$299.01 per pupil in 1967 to \$477.38 in 1970, an increase of 59.7 percent. Comparison area elementary schools increased their TCE from \$343.00 per pupil in 1967 to \$567.24 in 1970. This was an increase of 65.4 percent. The highest TCE per pupil on the elementary level in 1970 for individual schools was in the comparison area schools, Bryant, Cooper and Grant Park. For elementary schools in both areas over the four year period, Campbell, in the primary area, tended to have the lowest TCE.

Total current expenditures per pupil for secondary schools in the primary area rose from \$446.73 in 1967 to \$642.72 in 1970. This was an increase of 43.9 percent. Expenditures for Carver Vocational High were generally higher than those for Price High School.

Secondary schools in the comparison area reported an average TCE per pupil of \$424.67 in 1967 and \$676.77 in 1970, an increase of 59.4 percent. An exceptionally high

TABLE IV-C-8

TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES  
FOR THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1970

	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>				
<u>Elementary Schools</u>				
Campbell	\$ 248,264	\$ 306,893	\$ 313,752	\$ 359,288
Capitol Avenue	359,384	448,134	461,094	424,020
Gilbert	133,542	141,872	159,375	202,039
Lakewood	164,769	198,079	201,078	239,552
Jessie Jones	241,060	251,119	272,942	268,398
Pryor	174,169	204,588	255,960	270,581
Slater	207,437	354,482	365,951	395,903
D.H. Stanton	259,634	300,341	305,231	328,080
<u>Secondary Schools</u>				
Carver	584,531	626,608	850,199	826,665
Price	877,420	1,016,787	1,029,845	1,084,155
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>				
<u>Elementary Schools</u>				
Adair	118,541	139,269	153,079	161,259
Bryant	233,730	294,062	523,047	286,752
Cook	265,243	301,204	312,219	317,081
Cooper	262,261	310,599	305,121	202,622
Crogman	296,868	332,118	321,019	312,589
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	17,753	371,317
Gideons	210,699	256,880	273,565	278,109
Grant Park	292,856	412,845	233,314	261,965
Grant Park Primary	N/A	42,299	85,076	91,816
Johnson	293,456	342,234	310,646	345,499
Jerome Jones	144,420	172,354	206,821	208,990
Slaton	201,405	228,361	267,446	360,171
<u>Secondary Schools</u>				
Parks	310,053	371,752	399,529	465,066
Roosevelt	617,670	713,017	636,453	737,794
Smith	N/A	3,745	1,029,398	766,279

N/A = Data not available.

SOURCE: Atlanta Public Schools, Office of Accounting.



TABLE IV-C-9

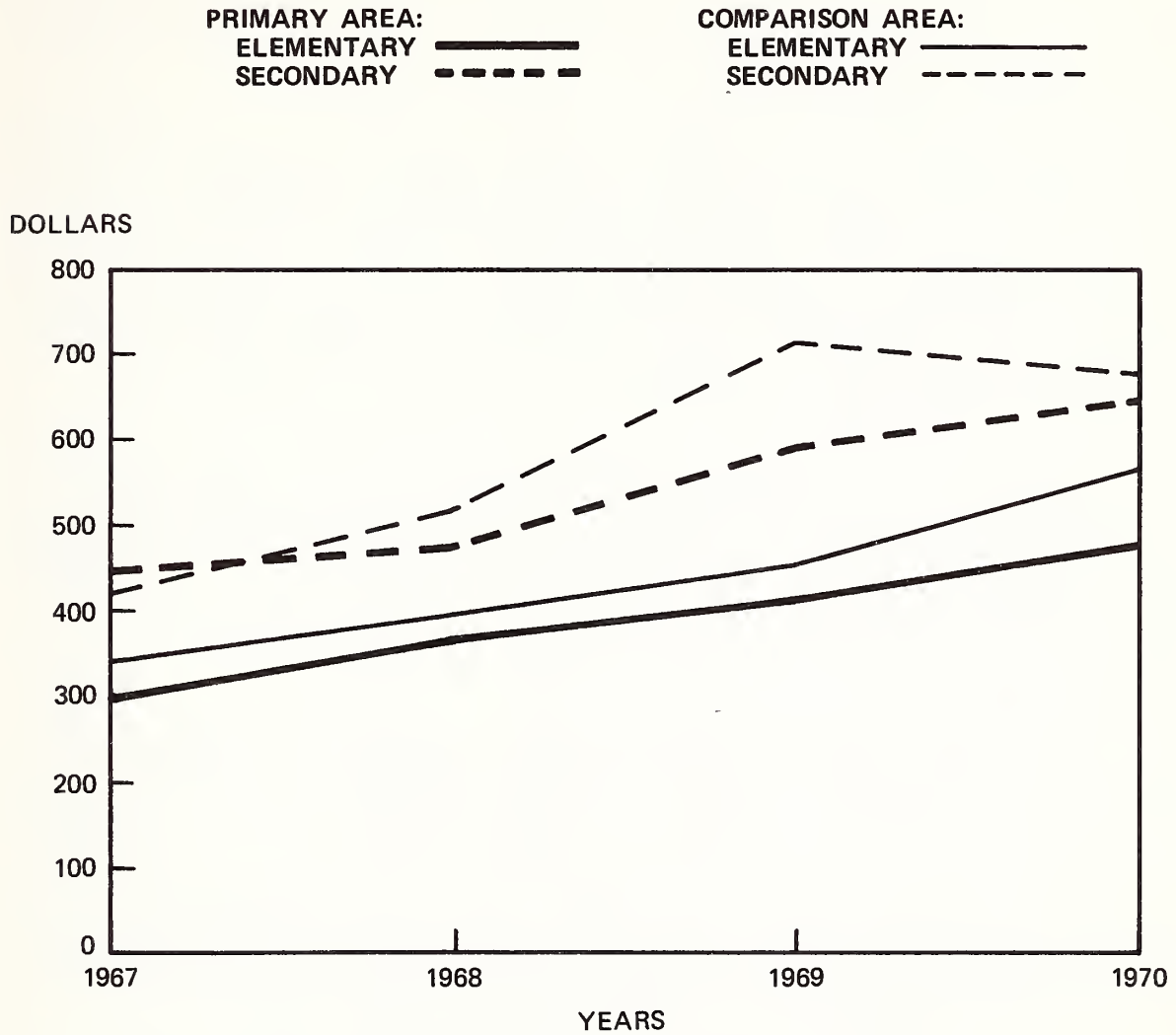
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES (TCE) PER PUPIL  
FOR SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1970

	1967	1968 1	1969	1970
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>				
<u>Elementary Schools</u>				
Campbell	\$ 270.74	\$ 327.18	\$ 342.52	\$ 411.56
Capitol Avenue	265.03	376.27	405.89	439.40
Gilbert	355.16	401.90	484.42	427.14
Lakewood	321.81	376.58	375.15	466.96
Jessie Jones	345.36	348.78	430.51	543.32
Pryor	338.19	394.20	457.07	581.89
Slater	208.27	389.11	406.61	471.87
D.H. Stanton	287.52	323.99	378.70	476.86
<u>Average</u>	299.01	367.25	410.11	477.38
<u>Secondary Schools</u>				
Carver	501.74	502.09	650.99	639.34
Price	391.71	452.11	536.10	646.10
<u>Average</u>	446.73	477.10	593.55	642.72
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>				
<u>Elementary Schools</u>				
Adair	383.63	428.52	478.37	493.15
Bryant	248.65	315.86	664.61	687.65
Cook	348.55	404.84	431.84	462.89
Cooper	288.52	352.55	369.84	1,206.08
Crogman	314.81	355.59	439.15	507.45
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	374.69
Gideons	296.34	360.28	417.66	525.73
Grant Park	505.80	655.31	436.10	411.89
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	578.75	633.21
Johnson	353.56	424.61	450.21	589.59
Jerome Jones	325.27	329.55	388.76	439.98
Slaton	364.86	334.35	356.59	474.53
<u>Average</u>	343.00	396.15	455.63	567.24
<u>Secondary Schools</u>				
Parks	401.10	514.18	537.00	618.44
Roosevelt	448.24	524.66	599.30	710.78
Smith	N/A	N/A	1,015.19	701.08
<u>Average</u>	424.67	519.42	717.16	676.77

SOURCE: Atlanta Public Schools, Office of Accounting, and Statistical Reports,  
Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

FIGURE IV-C-6

**TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES (TCE) PER PUPIL FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1970**



expenditures per pupil figure (\$1,015.19) was reported by Smith High School in 1969, which was the school's first year in full operation.

#### Dollar Value of Schools

Table IV-C-10 shows the assessed dollar value of the schools in the primary and comparison areas in terms of value of grounds, value of furniture and equipment, and total value from 1966 through 1971. The figures shown in these data sets were taken from the Statistical Reports published annually by the Atlanta Public Schools. Particular note should be made of the increase in the value of grounds for the Jessie Jones, Pryor, Slater and D.H. Stanton Elementary Schools in 1968. Decreases in the property value of these schools were reported in the subsequent years of the trend period.

#### Textbooks and Library Books per Pupil

The number of textbooks per pupil available in schools in the primary and comparison area schools are shown in Table IV-C-11. The average number of textbooks per pupil for elementary schools in the primary area decreased from 14.4 in 1967 to 12.3 in 1971. Gilbert Elementary School in the primary area reported the highest number of texts per pupil during the five year period with 27.8 in 1968. Slater had the lowest number with 7.0 in 1970. Elementary schools in the comparison area had an average textbook per pupil figure of 15.1 in 1967 and 11.5 in 1971. The average for primary area secondary schools was 10.2 in 1967 and 11.6 in 1971. Comparison area secondary schools reported an average of 10.2 in 1967 and 11.1 in 1971. (See Figure IV-C-7 for a graphic representation.)

Data sets on library books per pupil in the study areas from 1967 through 1971 are shown in Table IV-C-12. Average number of library books per pupil for elementary schools in the primary area increased from 10.1 in 1967 to 12.9 in 1971. Comparison area elementary schools reported 9.7 in 1967 and 18.2 in 1971. Carver and Price secondary schools in the primary area reported 8.2 in 1967 and 10.9 in 1971. A more significant increase occurred in the comparison area secondary schools with 8.7 library books per pupil in 1967 and 14.1 in 1971.

#### Pupil/Teacher Ratio

The ratio of pupils per teacher for all schools in the primary and comparison areas for 1967 through 1971 is presented in Table IV-C-13. As pupil/teacher ratio is generally considered a primary indicator of educational resources, it is an important factor in evaluating the effectiveness of a school system.

The average pupil/teacher ratio for elementary schools in the primary area was 24 in 1967, 29 in 1968, 1969 and 1970, and 28 in 1971. For secondary schools in the primary area, average pupil/teacher ratio was 20 in 1967 and increased to 23 in 1971. A particularly high pupil/teacher ratio was reported in primary area secondary schools in 1969 with Carver Vocational reporting 27 and Price High School 34.

All schools in the comparison area recorded lower pupil/teacher ratios for the trend period. The elementary school average was 23 in 1967 and 26 in 1971. Secondary schools averaged 18 in 1967 and 19 in 1971. As with the primary area secondary schools, secondary schools in the comparison area listed peak pupil/teacher ratios in 1969 with Parks reporting 29, Roosevelt reporting 27 and Smith reporting 30. This rise in pupil/teacher ratio in 1969 is reflected in the decline in the number of teachers in the secondary schools in both areas for the same year. (See Table IV-C-14).

TABLE IV-C-10  
DOLLAR VALUE OF SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971

	1966			1967		
	Value of Grounds	Value of Furn. & Equip.	Total Value	Value of Grounds	Value of Furn. & Equip.	Total Value
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Campbell	13,410	30,837	536,939	13,410	45,085	519,315
Capitol Avenue	36,500	44,295	567,542	54,500	94,468	802,348
Gilbert	26,025	53,476	365,148	26,025	53,476	331,809
Lakewood	11,600	52,472	306,527	11,600	57,672	447,123
Jessie Jones	3,500	40,403	533,531	3,500	40,403	517,903
Pryor	5,000	30,202	204,091	5,000	30,202	220,027
Slater	15,000	68,687	617,552	15,000	68,687	580,926
D.H. Stanton	26,849	28,068	380,731	56,000	46,068	603,765
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Carver	N/A	N/A	N/A	276,000	332,345	1,580,550
Price	20,000	296,344	1,242,220	53,000	303,444	1,698,079
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Adair	12,500	47,971	298,931	12,500	47,971	338,170
Bryant	20,225	21,309	275,443	20,225	51,500	377,112
Cook	50,000	51,155	688,214	50,000	87,996	536,663
Cooper	37,000	20,951	494,125	37,000	68,459	563,556
Crogman	20,000	68,711	766,204	20,000	68,711	729,711
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gideons	29,156	26,616	406,039	29,156	54,249	857,174
Grant Park	9,500	71,494	480,386	9,500	82,694	504,750
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	34,300	24,056	317,356
Johnson	53,040	66,003	734,065	53,040	66,003	595,043
Jerome Jones	14,287	46,640	239,595	14,287	46,640	276,237
Slaton	17,500	66,873	495,800	17,000	66,873	470,192
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Parks	5,433	114,691	1,145,567	5,433	100,000	1,138,539
Roosevelt	30,000	320,740	1,749,873	30,000	301,340	1,576,225
Smith	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,000	200,000	1,902,418

SOURCE: Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

TABLE IV-C-10 (CONT.)  
DOLLAR VALUE OF SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971

	1968			1969		
	Value of Grounds	Value of Furn. & Equip.	Total Value	Value of Grounds	Value of Furn. & Equip.	Total Value
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Campbell	13,410	45,085	519,315	13,410	45,085	519,315
Capitol Avenue	54,500	94,468	802,348	54,500	94,468	759,673
Gilbert	40,500	53,476	346,284	26,025	53,476	331,809
Lakewood	15,000	57,672	450,523	11,600	57,672	447,123
Jessie Jones	232,000	40,403	746,403	3,500	40,403	657,959
Pryor	260,750	30,202	475,777	205,750	115,402	1,300,977
Slater	280,000	68,687	845,926	15,000	68,687	638,199
D.H. Stanton	302,225	46,068	849,990	56,000	105,718	1,536,633
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Carver	574,000	332,345	1,878,550	276,000	564,994	3,472,650
Price	95,000	303,444	1,740,079	53,000	303,444	1,698,079
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Adair	12,500	47,971	338,170	12,500	49,971	340,170
Bryant	32,000	51,500	388,887	20,225	53,900	392,112
Cook	50,000	87,996	536,663	50,000	87,996	682,663
Cooper	37,000	68,459	563,556	37,000	68,459	523,769
Crogman	180,000	68,711	889,711	20,000	68,711	622,742
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gideons	172,380	54,249	1,000,398	29,156	48,649	801,366
Grant Park	57,000	82,694	552,250	9,500	82,694	504,750
Grant Park Primary	34,300	24,056	317,356	34,300	24,056	317,356
Johnson	53,040	66,003	595,043	53,040	66,003	667,203
Jerome Jones	42,000	46,640	303,950	14,287	52,240	332,045
Slaton	45,500	66,873	498,692	17,000	66,873	477,192
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Parks	40,000	100,000	1,173,106	5,433	100,000	1,138,539
Roosevelt	57,000	301,340	1,603,225	30,000	301,340	1,581,318
Smith	106,000	200,000	1,983,418	25,000	534,190	1,765,433

SOURCE: Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual.



TABLE IV-C-10 (CONT.)  
DOLLAR VALUE OF SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971

	1970			1971		
	Value of Grounds	Value of Furn. & Equip.	Total Value	Value of Grounds	Value of Furn. & Equip.	Total Value
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Campbell	13,410	45,085	565,680	30,000	45,085	582,270
Capitol Avenue	54,500	71,213	608,704	62,500	71,213	616,704
Gilbert	26,025	53,476	331,809	48,600	53,476	354,384
Lakewood	11,600	57,672	495,123	60,000	57,672	543,523
Jessie Jones	3,500	40,403	735,659	140,000	40,403	872,159
Pryor	205,750	115,402	1,333,750	142,500	85,200	1,022,700
Slater	15,000	68,687	713,642	130,000	68,687	828,642
D.H. Stanton	56,000	101,366	1,548,888	60,000	101,366	1,552,888
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Carver	276,000	564,994	4,691,654	850,000	574,818	5,275,478
Price	53,000	296,344	1,632,289	190,000	296,344	1,769,289
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Adair	12,500	49,971	391,788	24,000	49,971	403,288
Bryant	20,225	40,600	318,692	32,000	40,600	330,467
Cook	50,000	87,996	763,183	52,000	87,996	765,183
Cooper	37,000	49,568	457,704	55,000	34,118	337,504
Crogman	20,000	68,711	726,056	222,500	68,711	928,556
Dunbar	199,000	143,419	1,825,213	53,000	143,419	1,679,213
Gideons	29,156	48,649	801,366	45,000	48,033	816,594
Grant Park	9,500	71,494	422,166	142,500	71,494	555,166
Grant Park Primary	34,300	24,056	317,356	30,000	24,056	313,056
Johnson	53,040	66,003	733,278	24,000	66,003	704,238
Jerome Jones	14,287	46,640	305,966	42,000	46,640	333,679
Slaton	17,000	66,873	533,907	31,000	66,873	540,907
<u>Secondary Schools</u>						
Parks	5,433	100,000	1,138,539	40,000	100,000	1,173,106
Roosevelt	30,000	301,340	1,682,484	68,400	301,340	1,720,884
Smith	25,000	534,190	1,867,839	106,000	534,190	1,948,839

SOURCE: Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

TABLE IV-C-11

TEXTBOOKS PER PUPIL FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Campbell	14.5	16.7	13.5	17.7	16.7
Capitol Avenue	10.7	12.3	14.4	18.5	19.1
Gilbert	27.5	27.8	11.4	12.5	11.6
Lakewood	15.1	13.9	11.3	13.5	8.4
Jessie Jones	13.0	17.7	13.2	13.4	9.0
Pryor	18.7	12.4	11.4	10.9	12.4
Slater	7.3	10.3	8.6	7.0	9.5
D.H. Stanton	8.2	15.3	12.8	11.3	11.4
Average	14.4	15.8	12.1	13.1	12.3
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Carver	11.1	8.7	8.8	7.6	8.8
Price	9.2	9.3	9.8	11.0	14.3
Average	10.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	11.6
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Adair	18.8	14.1	14.1	15.9	11.2
Bryant	9.5	12.3	19.9	20.1	20.9
Cook	21.0	16.9	15.6	18.7	12.6
Cooper	10.8	13.7	18.9	19.3	15.1
Crogman	14.4	13.4	10.9	10.6	9.4
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.4	11.5
Gideons	11.2	12.9	14.9	12.0	13.2
Grant Park	21.2	14.4	10.1	6.9	7.3
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3
Johnson	15.7	9.2	9.9	12.5	11.2
Jerome Jones	13.2	11.9	11.4	12.0	11.2
Slaton	15.1	10.5	7.8	9.2	10.3
Average	15.1	12.9	13.4	13.3	11.5
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Parks	5.4	7.5	12.7	9.6	8.9
Roosevelt	14.9	15.8	15.3	13.4	12.8
Smith	N/A	7.8	10.5	10.5	11.6
Average	10.2	10.4	12.8	11.2	11.1

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

FIGURE IV-C-7

# TEXTBOOKS PER PUPIL FOR SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1971

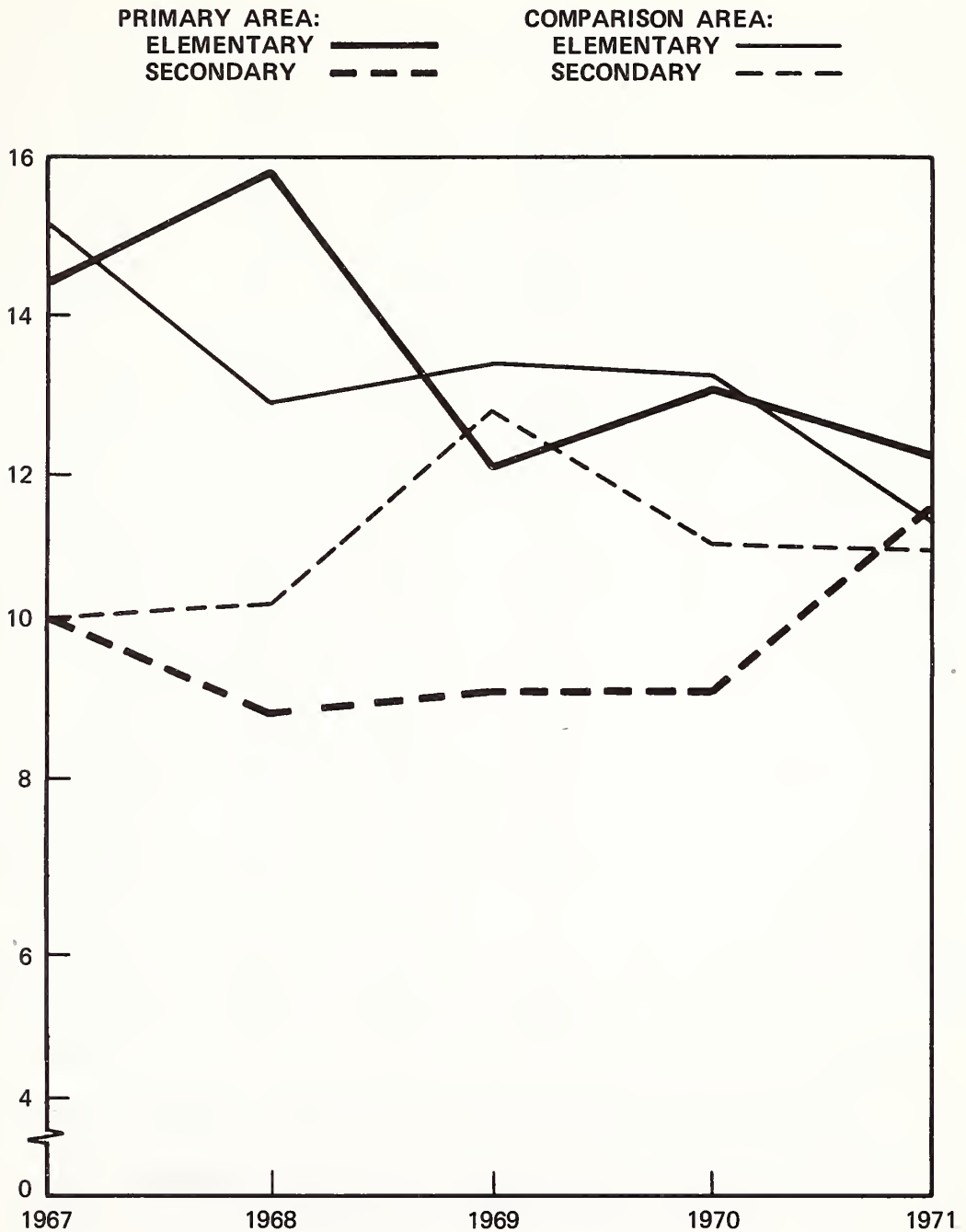


TABLE IV-C-12

LIBRARY BOOKS PER PUPIL FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Campbell	8.3	9.3	10.2	10.1	9.2
Capitol Avenue	6.8	9.4	10.9	14.2	15.0
Gilbert	10.3	11.4	10.3	10.2	11.0
Lakewood	10.0	10.3	11.2	12.1	12.2
Jessie Jones	11.8	11.7	13.8	16.2	14.9
Pryor	14.2	7.9	11.5	15.2	12.0
Slater	9.3	10.5	10.5	12.1	13.0
D.H. Stanton	9.9	10.3	13.0	16.3	15.9
<u>Average</u>	10.1	10.1	11.4	13.3	12.9
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Carver	7.9	8.7	11.7	7.1	8.5
Price	8.4	9.2	11.7	14.8	13.3
<u>Average</u>	8.2	9.0	11.7	11.0	10.9
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Adair	8.8	9.7	10.7	12.5	11.7
Bryant	5.6	7.1	9.0	19.3	25.4
Cook	9.9	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.8
Cooper	8.9	11.0	10.9	49.1	49.5
Crogman	7.7	8.6	11.2	12.1	13.5
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.1	8.9
Gideons	15.2	16.2	18.0	24.7	24.5
Grant Park	12.9	11.2	16.5	11.1	13.1
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	4.2	17.1	N/A
Johnson	8.5	9.5	12.0	14.1	15.4
Jerome Jones	7.9	9.0	9.0	12.1	12.8
Slaton	11.1	10.5	10.0	11.3	12.1
<u>Average</u>	9.7	10.4	11.2	16.9	18.2
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Parks	6.2	7.5	7.8	14.2	15.9
Roosevelt	11.1	11.0	13.0	14.3	15.5
Smith	N/A	N/A	9.0	10.2	11.0
<u>Average</u>	8.7	9.3	9.9	12.9	14.1

SOURCE: Statistical Reports for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

TABLE IV-C-13

PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Campbell	25	31	31	35	31
Capitol Avenue	26	27	32	31	30
Gilbert	22	32	18	25	27
Lakewood	23	28	30	30	27
Jessie Jones	25	30	32	29	21
Pryor	21	25	27	29	27
Slater	24	29	29	28	33
D.H. Stanton	26	30	29	25	29
<u>Average</u>	24	29	29	29	28
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Carver	19	20	27	22	21
Price	20	22	34	22	24
<u>Average</u>	20	21	31	22	23
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Adair	21	27	27	30	24
Bryant	28	33	27	26	32
Cook	21	23	27	26	24
Cooper	25	29	17	21	18
Crogman	23	30	28	31	25
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	29	31	30
Gideons	24	30	33	33	28
Grant Park	18	30	25	29	34
Grant Park Primary	N/A	23	13	18	21
Johnson	22	26	24	34	23
Jerome Jones	25	29	30	26	31
Slaton	20	26	27	28	27
<u>Average</u>	23	28	26	28	26
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Parks	18	19	29	20	18
Roosevelt	18	26	27	17	22
Smith	N/A	20	30	15	18
<u>Average</u>	18	22	29	17	19

SOURCE: Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual; and Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Larger School Districts, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, annual.



TABLE IV-C-14  
NUMBER OF TEACHERS BY RACE FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1967-1971

	1967			1968			1969			1970			1971		
	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Total
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>															
<u>Elementary Schools</u>															
Campbell	35	36	28	30	27	30	18	25	16	25	16	25	16	25	25
Capitol Avenue	53	53	41	44	32	36	25	31	19	31	19	25	19	25	25
Gilbert	0	17	2	11	13	18	13	19	13	19	13	13	13	18	18
Lakewood	1	22	1	19	2	18	10	17	11	17	11	11	11	18	18
Jessie Jones	28	28	22	24	19	20	11	17	9	17	9	16	9	16	16
Pryor	24	25	20	21	19	21	14	16	14	16	14	16	14	16	16
Slater	37	41	28	31	28	31	18	30	17	30	17	25	17	25	25
D.H. Stanton	35	35	27	31	24	28	20	28	21	28	21	26	21	26	26
<u>Secondary Schools</u>															
Carver	56	60	57	63	44	48	35	60	40	60	40	62	40	62	62
Price	112	113	99	100	55	57	44	78	42	78	42	56	42	56	56
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>															
<u>Elementary Schools</u>															
Adair	2	15	3	12	3	12	8	11	8	11	8	12	8	12	12
Bryant	33	33	26	28	16	16	10	16	9	16	9	12	9	12	12
Cook	1	36	8	32	7	27	17	26	19	26	19	28	19	28	28
Cooper	36	36	28	30	12	13	7	8	6	8	6	9	6	9	9
Crogman	39	41	29	31	24	26	16	20	14	20	14	21	14	21	21
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	35	19	32	17	32	17	28	17	28	28
Gideons	29	30	22	24	18	20	10	16	11	16	11	17	11	17	17
Grant Park	1	33	4	21	5	21	12	22	13	22	13	21	13	21	21
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	2	8	5	11	4	8	5	8	5	9	5	9	9
Johnson	37	37	29	31	28	29	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	17
Jerome Jones	1	18	5	18	6	18	10	18	9	18	9	16	9	16	16
Slaton	1	27	6	26	13	28	17	27	16	27	16	25	16	25	25
<u>Secondary Schools</u>															
Parks	43	43	36	38	21	26	22	38	23	38	23	38	23	38	38
Roosevelt	1	78	4	53	6	39	29	61	23	61	23	51	23	51	51
Smith	N/A	N/A	25	53	20	34	39	72	41	72	41	61	41	61	61

SOURCE: Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Larger School Districts, DHEW, annual; and Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

Carver Vocational School reported 48 teachers in 1969 as compared to 63 the previous year and 60 the following year. Price High School, which also services the primary area, had 57 teachers in 1969 as compared to 100 in 1968 and 78 in 1970. Comparison area secondary schools also had a decrease in their teaching staffs in 1969 with Parks reporting 26 teachers as opposed to 38 in 1968 and 1970. Roosevelt had 39 teachers in 1969 as compared to 53 the previous year and 61 the following year, and Smith reported 34 in 1969, 53 in 1968 and 72 in 1970.

#### Resource Indicator Summary

In general, the data sets pertaining to educational resources in the primary and comparison areas showed the comparison area schools had a slight edge over the primary area schools in terms of money and manpower.

For example, total current expenditures per pupil rose 65.4 percent in the comparison area elementary schools from 1967 to 1971 as compared to 59.7 percent in the primary area elementaries. Secondary schools in the comparison area reported a 59.4 percent increase in total current expenditures per pupil as compared to a 43.9 percent increase in the primary area.

The average pupil/teacher ratio was lower in the comparison area elementary and secondary schools than the primary area schools during all years from 1967 to 1971. (See Table IV-C-13.)

#### Educational Attainment Indicators

Educational attainment in the primary and comparison areas can be examined through data sets pertaining to graduates in the secondary schools, general scholastic ability level in selected elementary schools in the primary and comparison areas, and equivalent scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills in selected schools in the primary and comparison areas. Unfortunately, our data sets in the educational attainment area are limited, due to controls on testing data in the Atlanta Public Schools.

#### Graduates

Data sets on graduates in the secondary schools in the primary and comparison areas are shown in Table IV-C-15. The number of students graduating from Carver High School in the primary area remained relatively stable from 1967 to 1971, with the

TABLE IV-C-15 GRADUATES FROM SCHOOLS IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1971						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
Carver	88	152	146	158	136	161
Price	449	428	531	475	405	310
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
Parks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roosevelt	203	171	172	174	131	156
Smith	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	100	120
SOURCE: <u>Statistical Reports</u> for the Atlanta Public Schools, annual.						

number of graduates ranging from 152 to 161. The stability in the number of graduates is reflected in an equally stable active roll for Carver High School, with the number of enrollees moving from 1,165 in 1967 to 1,310 in 1971. Graduates from Price High School in the primary area declined from 449 in 1966 to 310 in 1971. The peak year for graduates at Price was 1968, with 531 students graduating. The decline of Price High School graduates from 1966 to 1971 was comparable to the decline in enrollment, which fell from 2,602 in 1966 to 1,356 in 1971.

In the comparison area secondary schools, the number of graduates decreased at Roosevelt High School over the trend period and increased at Smith High School. Roosevelt reported 203 graduates in 1966 and 156 in 1971. During the same time period, the active roll at Roosevelt dropped from 1,414 students to 1,125 students. In 1968, the first year of full operation for Smith High School, only 4 graduates were reported, as compared to 100 in 1970 and 120 in 1971.

### Scholastic Ability

Table IV-C-16 shows results of General Scholastic Ability Tests administered to selected fourth grade classes in the primary and comparison areas in October of 1971. Test scores were divided into two categories, verbal and non-verbal. Of the selected fourth grade classes in both the primary and comparison areas, Adair Elementary School in the comparison area had the highest scholastic ability level score in the non-verbal category with 91.1, while Jerome Jones scored the highest verbal average

TABLE IV-C-16  
GENERAL SCHOLASTIC ABILITY LEVEL (STATE TESTING)  
DURING OCTOBER, 1971

	FOURTH GRADE	
	Verbal	Non-Verbal
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>		
Capitol Avenue	80.5	81.2
Pryor	88.0	81.4
D.H. Stanton	84.8	82.3
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>		
Adair	88.5	91.1
Bryant	82.6	79.3
Cooper	79.2	81.1
Crogman	84.4	80.8
Dunbar	79.8	84.6
Gideons	85.5	88.9
Grant Park	88.5	88.4
Johnson	78.5	76.8
Jerome Jones	86.6	87.8
Slaton	76.8	80.3
<u>CITY OF ATLANTA</u>	88.8	87.2
<u>STATE OF GEORGIA</u>	93.8	92.1

SOURCE: Model Cities

with 86.6. Slaton Elementary School in the comparison area had the lowest scores of the selected fourth grade classes with 76.8 in the verbal category and 80.3 in the non-verbal category.

Of the three schools selected in the primary area, Pryor Elementary School had the highest verbal score with 88.0, and D.H. Stanton reported 82.3 for the non-verbal high. Capitol Avenue Elementary School had the lowest scores in the primary area with 80.5 for verbal and 81.2 for non-verbal.

In general, the schools in the primary and comparison areas scored lower than the average for the Atlanta City Schools and the Georgia State average with the former reporting an 88.8 verbal average and an 87.2 non-verbal average and the latter reporting a 93.8 verbal average and a 92.1 non-verbal average.

#### Iowa Test of Basic Skills

Table IV-C-17 lists the average grade equivalent scores on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills for fourth grade students in selected schools in the primary and comparison areas and also for the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia. The Iowa Tests were administered in 1971, and the scores shown in the data sets pertain to skills in reading and in math.

Of the selected schools in both the primary and comparison areas, Pryor Elementary School in the primary area had the highest reading score with 38.2. This score was 5.0 points above the Atlanta City average and 0.6 points above the Georgia State average. The lowest scores in reading skills were reported in Cooper Elementary School in the comparison area with 25.3. This was 7.9 points below the average for Atlanta City Schools and 12.1 points below the average for the Georgia Schools.

Pryor Elementary School also scored highest among the selected schools in the primary and comparison areas on the math skills portion of the Iowa Test. Pryor fourth graders scored 48.3 points, which was 14.2 points above the Atlanta City average and 10.3 points higher than the Georgia State average. Cooper Elementary School had the lowest math scores with 28.0. This was 6.1 points below Atlanta Schools and 10.0 points below the average for Georgia State Schools.

In general, fourth grade students in the primary and comparison area elementary schools made much lower scores on the Iowa Test than their average counterparts in Atlanta and Georgia. Pryor and Adair were the only schools in the study area to report scores that were higher than the City and State averages.



TABLE IV-C-17

AVERAGE GRADE EQUIVALENT SCORES ON THE IOWA TEST OF BASIC SKILLS  
FOR 4th GRADE STUDENTS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS, 1971

	Reading	Difference*	Math	Difference*
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>				
Capitol Avenue	26.2	- 7.0	31.7	- 2.4
Pryor	38.2	+ 5.0	48.3	+14.2
D.H. Stanton	30.2	- 3.0	31.3	- 2.8
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>				
Adair	31.6	- 1.6	35.6	+ 1.5
Bryant	26.5	- 2.4	31.6	- 2.5
Cooper	25.3	- 7.9	28.0	- 6.1
Crogman	30.5	- 2.7	30.2	- 3.0
Dunbar	27.8	- 5.4	31.0	- 5.1
Gideons	31.6	- 1.6	32.4	- 1.7
Grant Park	30.6	- 2.6	32.6	- 1.5
Johnson	26.6	- 6.6	30.0	- 4.1
Jerome Jones	31.4	- 1.8	33.5	- 0.6
Slaton	29.5	- 3.7	29.8	- 4.3
<u>CITY OF ATLANTA</u>	33.2	0.0	34.1	0.0
<u>STATE OF GEORGIA</u>	37.6	+ 4.4	38.0	+ 3.9

\* Difference between Atlanta City average and school average.

SOURCE: Atlanta Model Cities, Atlanta Board of Education.



# IV-D

## TRANSPORTATION

Fourteen bus routes operated by the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) serve our study area at the present time. These are depicted in Figure IV-D-1 (map) and listed in Table IV-D-1. Specific routing in the 1965-1970 period was not available, but officials indicated that current routes were substantially the same except for expanded service in some areas.

MARTA was created by an Act of the Georgia General Assembly in 1965; however, its present plan for transportation development was adopted by voters in Fulton and DeKalb Counties (principal portion of Atlanta City) in November 1971. In February 1972, MARTA purchased the Atlanta Transit System at a capital cost of \$1.32 billion, partially financed by a one-percent local option sales tax. On March 1, 1972, fare in Fulton and DeKalb Counties was reduced from 40¢ to 15¢, and a new fleet of air-conditioned buses was received in January 1973. A number of short-range improvements are projected, including passenger shelters, park-and-ride facilities, radial and crosstown routes. Long-range goals include 50 miles of rapid rail, 14 miles of rapid busway, and 1,500 miles of feeder bus service. Construction is to begin in 1974, with full operation scheduled by 1979.

Route numbers and names are given in Table IV-D-1 that follows:

TABLE IV-D-1  
MARTA BUS ROUTES

<u>Route</u>	<u>Name</u>
4	Federal Prison
6	Atlanta Ave./Georgia Ave.
10	Cascade Hts./Richland
11	McDaniel St.
16	Sylvan Hills
17	Lakewood-Polar Rock
27	Hapeville via Stewart Ave.
31	Piedmont/Morningside/Wildwood
32c	Village-Highpoint
42	(Cooper St./Carver Homes-Joyland)
49	McDonough Limited
50	Farmers Market Limited
54	Blair Village-Forest Park Limited
55	Orchard Knob Limited
100	Model City Shuttle

SOURCE: Metropolitan Atlanta Regional Transit Authority

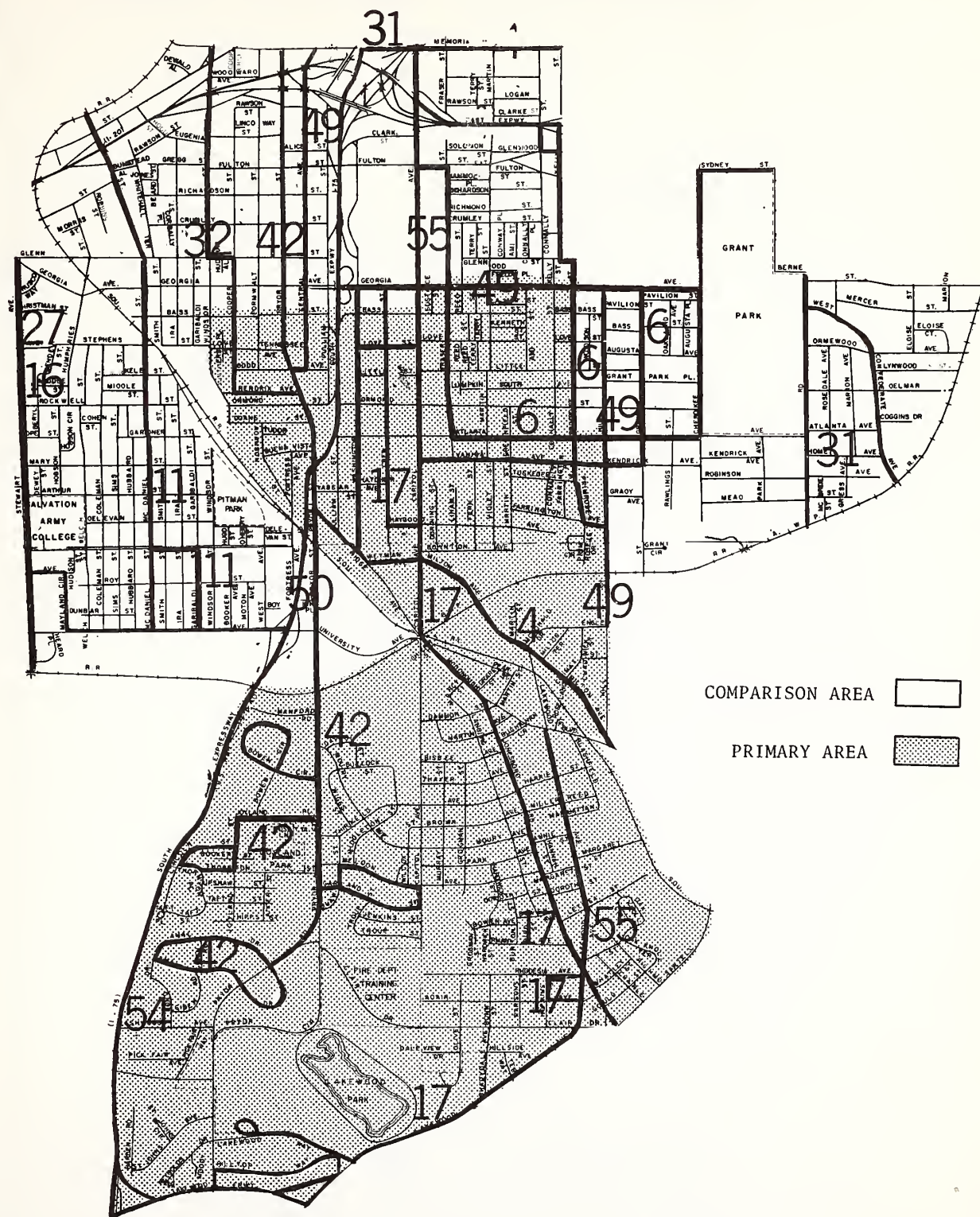
Of particular interest is Route 100 - Model City's Shuttle. This bus route serves a major segment of the study area, including all the Model Neighborhood Areas (MNA's), connecting them with the Comprehensive Health Center. The shuttle operates Monday through Saturday (except holidays) along the route marked by the heavy line in Figure IV-D-2. In addition, the "Grady Express" operates between Grady Hospital and the Comprehensive Health Center, extending through Carver Homes and Betmar Village Apts. to the Stewart-Lakewood Shopping Center (not shown on map). This express bus operates on Monday through Friday (except holidays); its route is shown in Figure IV-D-3. The Grady Express and Model City's Shuttle runs have been operating at least since May 1972 on the present schedule.

As seen from the various maps in this section, both study areas are fairly well served by regular bus routes. Somewhat greater mobility seems available to residents of tracts 44-48 in the comparison area, and to citizens of tracts 55.02 and 67 in the primary area. Particularly enhancing to transportation availability are the "special" routes through the Model Neighborhood Areas and connecting Grady Memorial Hospital, the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center, and the Stewart-Lakewood Shopping Center. Additionally, route 50 provides transportation from points within both areas to the Farmers Market, one of the distribution points for the Donated Foods Program of the Fulton County Department of Family and Child Services.

Although routing and other related information was generally unavailable for earlier periods, we may say with some confidence that the people of our primary and comparison tracts have been adequately served by the Atlanta bus system for shopping and work transportation needs. With the addition of special services for health care and model cities, and the new lower fare, we can predict that mobility will continue to increase in our areas, particularly for those persons who must solely rely on public transportation.

FIGURE IV-D-1

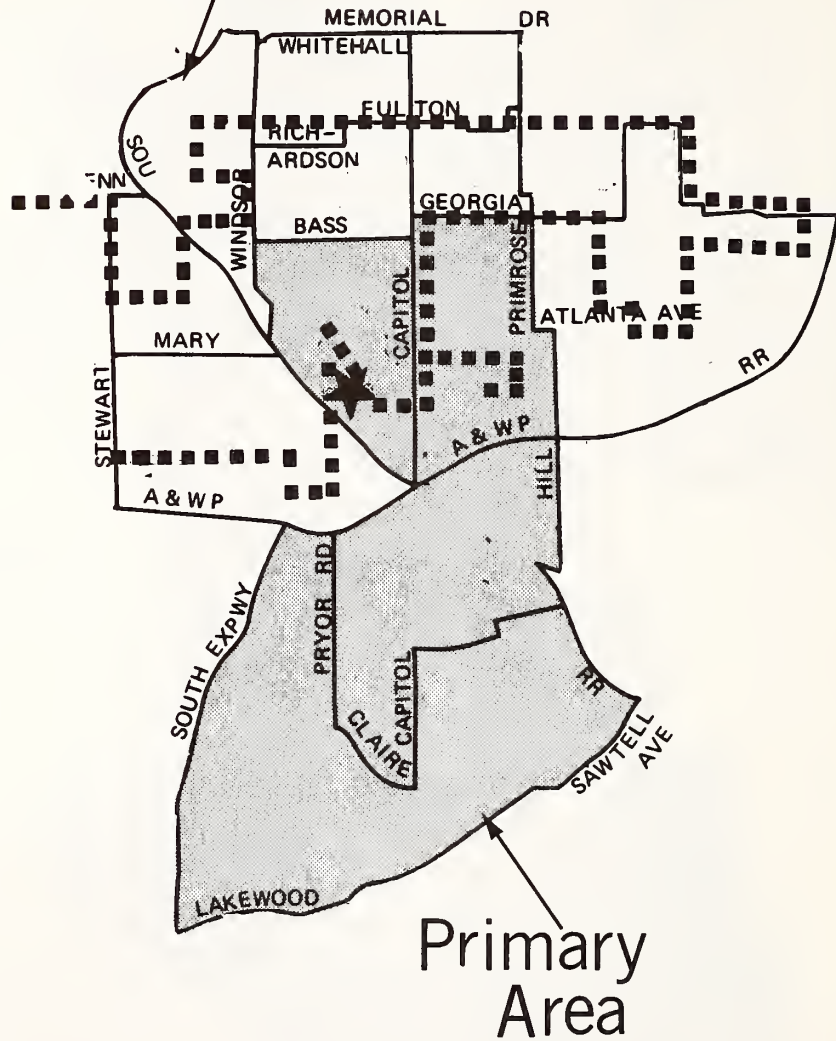
# MARTA BUS ROUTES





# MODEL CITY SHUTTLE BUS

Comparison  
Area

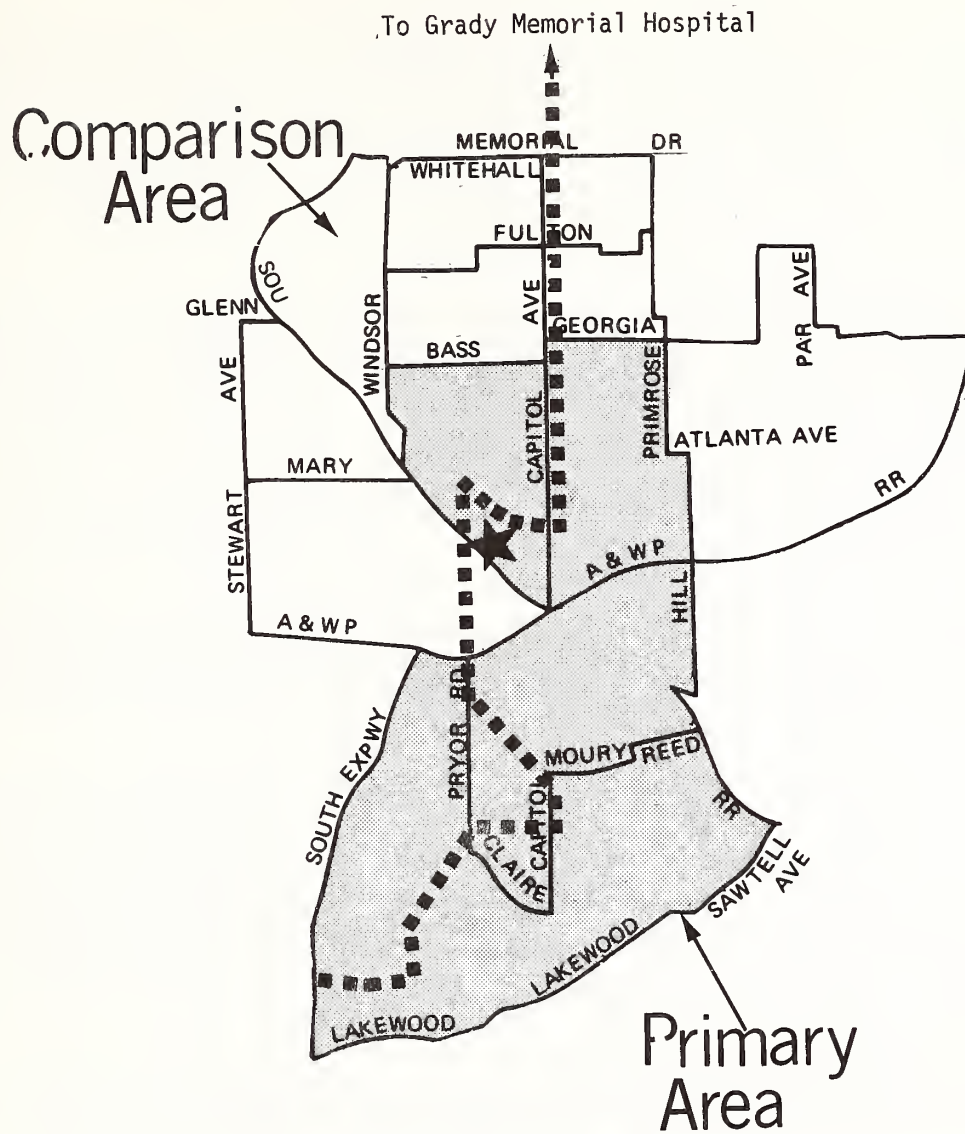


Comprehensive Health Center ★

Route of "100-Model City Shuttle Bus" ■ ■ ■ ■

FIGURE IV-D-3

# GRADY EXPRESS





## IV-E

### TAXATION

The tax with major impact is the sales tax, a regressive state and local levy. Georgia State tax is 3 cents on the dollar, with an addition of one cent by Fulton County to finance the proposed metropolitan transit system (added as a result of a 1971 referendum). Of course, all persons who make retail purchases pay sales tax, although impact is somewhat lessened for Donated Foods Program participants and for Medicaid recipients. Non-food and non-prescription items, as well as foods not included in the Program, are subject to sales tax.

Other taxes include property taxes, based on \$1,000 assessed value, \$46.50 and \$14.68 county. For corporate taxes, the assessed valuation rate for both city and county real estate is 40 percent. These two taxes yield an effective tax rate of \$24.45 per thousand dollars of assessed value. Since a majority of persons in the study area are not homeowners, these data reflect more directly on landlords and property owners than on the population itself.

Income tax data on individual Federal returns has not been summarized at census tract level, but the Internal Revenue Service was able to supply data aggregated by 5-digit Zip code areas. This data is presented in Table IV-E-1. The relationship of Zip code areas to our study area is shown in Figure IV-E-1.

As indicated both by table and the figure, Zip code area 30303 includes a disproportionate number of persons with high incomes (363 returns averaging \$54,750 in adjusted gross income), showing that high-income areas in downtown Atlanta are included in the Zip code area, making area totals and averages unrealistic.

In addition, it is important to note that persons with income below \$3,000 were not required to file individual income tax returns. In Zip code areas 30310, 30312, 30315, the average tax per return, for all incomes, was between \$500-\$600. In all four areas, average income for persons under \$3,000 income was no higher than \$1,500, while \$4,000 or lower in the next group, \$3,000-\$5,000 income. Nearly half the returns in each Zip code area fall in one of these groups. Looking at number of exemptions per return, we find averages of around 1.7 for persons under \$3,000. This suggests that most of those persons with incomes below \$3,000 were one- or two-person households, rather than multi-member family units.

In summary, residents of our study area do not contribute a substantial portion of adjusted gross income to the Federal income tax; however, considering all credits to income, sales tax probably has a significant impact on lower-income residents.

TABLE IV-E-1

## FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN DATA BY 5-DIGIT ZIP CODE AREA

Area/Income	Number of Returns	Number Joint Returns	Number of Exemptions			Adjusted Gross Income - AGI (\$1,000's)	Dividends Earned	
			Total	Taxpayer	Dependent		Number of Returns	Amount (\$1,000's)
ZIP 30303	1858	605	4195	2892	1303	\$26,907	478	\$5,898
Under \$3,000	601	45	932	768	164	891	64	59
\$3,000 under \$5,000	310	67	610	433	177	1,221	43	59
\$5,000 under \$10,000	427	149	1044	655	389	3,023	70	155
\$10,000 under \$15,000	157	87	462	280	182	1,897	46	133
\$15,000 or more	363	257	1147	756	391	19,875	255	5,492
ZIP 30310	16583	6723	41181	25350	15831	\$91,226	517	\$ 642
Under \$3,000	5557	697	9349	7210	2139	8,200	94	33
\$3,000 under \$5,000	3493	988	8255	4950	3305	13,967	71	58
\$5,000 under \$10,000	5353	3075	16200	8891	7309	38,071	167	110
\$10,000 under \$15,000	1662	1481	5692	3253	2439	19,899	93	79
\$15,000 or more	518	482	1685	1046	639	11,089	92	362
ZIP 30312	8661	2907	21680	12481	9199	\$38,052	161	\$ 182
Under \$3,000	3512	445	6443	4455	1988	5,309	31	15
\$3,000 under \$5,000	2449	722	6413	3411	3002	9,685	21	8
\$5,000 under \$10,000	2176	1324	7130	3639	3491	14,914	43	40
\$10,000 under \$15,000	398	329	1336	741	595	4,632	19	17
\$15,000 or more	126	87	358	235	123	3,512	47	102
ZIP 30315	17871	7954	47479	27093	20386	\$99,902	290	\$ 162
Under \$3,000	6024	635	10141	7244	2897	8,543	48	19
\$3,000 under \$5,000	3580	1060	9118	4970	4148	14,242	45	17
\$5,000 under \$10,000	5493	3636	18134	9427	8707	39,624	81	43
\$10,000 under \$15,000	2170	2039	7986	4247	3739	26,034	53	25
\$15,000 or more	604	584	2100	1205	895	11,459	63	58

SOURCE: Federal Individual Income Tax Return Data for Each 5-Digit Zip Code Area in Georgia: 1969

Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C.  
May 1972

TABLE IV-E-1 (Cont.)

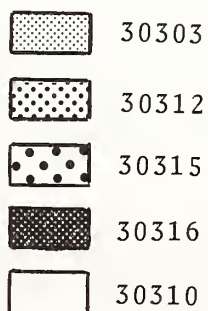
## FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN DATA BY 5-DIGIT ZIP CODE AREA

Area/Income	Interest Received		Total Tax (\$1,000's)	Exemptions Per Return	Adjusted Gross Income Per Return	Average tax Per Return
	Number of Returns	Amount (\$1,000's)				
ZIP 30303	743	\$1,528	\$6,741	2.3	\$14,500	\$3,600
Under \$3,000	138	77	42	1.6	1,500	100
\$3,000 under \$5,000	77	63	114	2.0	3,900	400
\$5,000 under \$10,000	144	160	377	2.4	7,100	900
\$10,000 under \$15,000	82	85	272	2.9	12,100	1,700
\$15,000 or more	302	1,143	5,936	3.2	54,800	16,400
ZIP 30310	3552	\$1,764	\$10,561	2.5	\$5,500	\$ 600
Under \$3,000	803	349	353	1.7	1,500	100
\$3,000 under \$5,000	563	258	1,190	2.4	4,000	300
\$5,000 under \$10,000	1229	517	4,098	3.0	7,100	800
\$10,000 under \$15,000	611	298	2,638	3.4	12,000	1,600
\$15,000 or more	346	342	2,282	3.3	21,400	4,400
ZIP 30312	978	\$ 464	\$4,091	2.5	\$4,400	\$ 500
Under \$3,000	247	84	224	1.8	1,500	100
\$3,000 under \$5,000	177	55	776	2.6	4,000	300
\$5,000 under \$10,000	330	123	1,571	3.3	6,900	700
\$10,000 under \$15,000	129	61	651	3.4	11,600	1,600
\$15,000 or more	95	141	869	2.8	27,900	6,900
ZIP 30315	2916	\$1,005	\$10,909	2.7	\$5,600	\$ 600
Under \$3,000	464	146	374	1.7	1,400	100
\$3,000 under \$5,000	363	132	1,162	2.5	4,000	300
\$5,000 under \$10,000	979	297	4,073	3.3	7,200	700
\$10,000 under \$15,000	741	193	3,339	3.7	12,000	1,500
\$15,000 or more	369	237	1,961	3.5	19,000	3,200

SOURCE: Federal Individual Income Tax Return Data for Each 5-Digit Zip Code Area in Georgia: 1969

Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C.  
May 1972

## ZIP CODE AREAS





#### IV-F

#### CENSUS EMPLOYMENT SURVEY .

In conjunction with the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, a sample-based survey was conducted in each of 60 urban and 7 rural areas. The results of this Census Employment Survey (CES) have been published separately for each area in a series entitled Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas.<sup>1</sup>

In Atlanta, 56 tracts were selected, with a total population of 131,619 persons. Blacks composed 82.9 percent of the populace, with whites registering 16.9 percent, and other racial/ethnic groups claiming .2 percent. The two areas considered in this Social and Health Indicators report had a combined total population of 46,238 persons in 12 Census tracts. In the primary area, 90.3 percent were black, with the remaining 9.7 white. Comparison area totals showed 84.1 percent black and 15.9 percent white. Neither area claimed other racial/ethnic groups.

Unfortunately, the CES sample was not designed for analysis of characteristics of component tracts, but rather on an area-wide basis. The Atlanta CES report (PHC (3)-36) includes a general discussion of sampling design, techniques and procedures, as well as some specific information on the Atlanta survey. Investigation by our staff, however, determined that reliable characteristics cannot be obtained at lower levels of aggregation than the "low-income area". For the purposes of our report, a general discussion of CES findings should be useful in creating an overall profile of employment characteristics in our area, since demographics are much the same throughout the 56-tract area, in which the 12 tracts in focus account for almost 35 percent of the total population. For differences between the primary and comparison areas, and individual tracts information on a number of less specific indicators, refer to the "Employment Characteristics" section of Chapter II of this report.

Generally speaking, the Atlanta low-income area in 1970 was characterized by persons 25 to 54 years old, with females outnumbering males by nearly 3:2. The overwhelming majority of persons were currently married or had been married, although nearly 10 percent more men than women had never been married. Less than one-fifth of the area populations were not family members, with a total population of 47,962 families, averaging 3.7 persons each. Families with female heads constituted 37 percent of this total, with size of white families averaging significantly lower than for blacks. Most of the families had children under 18 years, with an average of 2.5 such children per family. Of these, 2.2 on the average, were between 6 and 17 years old, while the average number of children under 6 was 2.8. These figures were slightly higher for families with female heads.

Thirty percent of the 16-year-and-older civilian male population were military veterans, with nearly half of these serving in World War II. The Vietnam conflict claimed less than 20 percent of area veterans. Median school years completed (for persons 25 years and older) was 9.7 years, slightly higher for women than for men.

---

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, Final Report. PHC (3) Series, GPO, 1971.



Over 38 percent of persons 16 to 24 years of age were currently enrolled in school. Place of birth was in Atlanta for 37 percent of the population, while only 473 of the 131,619 residents were foreign-born.

Persons 16 years and older in the labor force constituted 62 percent of the total population, with 84 percent at work, most on full-time schedules. The majority of persons not in the labor forces was female. The highest age-group participation occurred for persons 25 to 34 years (80.5 percent) and was over 70 percent for all groups between 22 and 54 years. Slightly less activity was recorded for the "early retirement" years between 55 and 61, with the percentage dropping to 44 for the 62-64 year group, and to less than 16 percent for persons 65 years and over. Of the currently employed, about one-fourth were white-collar workers (over half of these clerical), while almost 45 percent were blue-collar workers, dominated by operatives. An additional 30 percent of the workers were service employees, including domestic workers (9 percent). Farm workers accounted for only 96 of the 75,174 persons currently employed.

Median weekly earnings for total wage and salary workers on full-time schedules (56,827 persons) was \$92 during the last week of March, 1970. Average earnings for men were \$107, with white workers averaging \$5 more per week than blacks. Women average much lower in total, \$77 per week, with white females earning \$87 versus the black woman's average of \$76 weekly. Hourly rates, as would be expected, showed the same general characteristics. The \$2.26 all-person average was a point between the men's \$2.55 figure and the \$1.94 earned by women. White men earned 11¢ more per hour than blacks, while white women gained an average 20¢ higher hourly rate than their black counterparts.

Of 6,745 unemployed persons, 60 percent were female. The 25-to-44 year age group claimed 38 percent of the unemployed, with 16-to-19 year olds adding another 27 percent to the total. Persons between 20 and 24 years accounted for 20 percent, while those 45 years and older made up only 15 percent of the unemployed. The total unemployment rate was 8.2 percent; higher for females than for males, for blacks than for whites, and for youths than for adults. Most of the unemployed were seeking full-time work, representing some 7.6 percent of the full-time labor force. A majority of persons had been unemployed less than 5 weeks, with 12 percent having been out of work for 15 weeks or longer. Nearly half of the persons listed as unemployed had recently entered or reentered the labor force, while of the remainder, slightly more had been fired or laid off from the last job than had quit on own initiative.

Some 27 percent of employed persons listed problems in holding a job or finding a better one. Lack of skill, education or experience was the reason most often cited, with poor health, illness or disability ranking second. More unemployed persons specified problems in finding a job than did not, with lack of skill, experience or education accounting for 76 percent of the unemployed. Of the 27,000 persons not in the labor force, 38 percent wanted or might want a job, but most of these were kept out of the labor force by family responsibilities or poor health, illness or disability. The remaining 62 percent of persons not in the labor force simply stated that they did not want a job. Over 80 percent of such responses were from women.

A variety of additional characteristics concerning demographics, job participation, earnings and income, and related statistics are available for review in the Census Employment Survey publication. In broad overview, the Atlanta report (further documented in Chapter II of this report) profiles the Atlanta worker as one who lacks many necessary job skills, has inadequate health care services, low income, and inadequate opportunity or incentive for self-improvement through labor-force involvement. Referring to the employment profiles in Chapter II, our primary area residents are somewhat better off in many of these aspects than their neighbors in the comparison area, although neither area enjoys a significantly higher level of living than its counterparts in the remainder of the Atlanta low-income area.

IV-G  
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF CRIME STATISTICS  
FOR THE THREE TARGET AREAS

In order to interpret crime statistics, certain basic definitions, influential factors and considerations must be understood.

Classifications of Crime

Crimes may be categorized in a variety of ways. One such typology is used by police agencies in the major metropolitan areas instituted and compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under its Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This program distinguishes two types of crime in terms of severity: Type I and Type II. Seven categories of crime considered most serious by their nature or volume of occurrence constitute Type I offenses. These seven Type I offenses are murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value, and auto theft. The offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault are categorized by the FBI and police as violent crimes. Offenses of burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value, and auto theft are classed as crimes against property.

Lesser crimes compiled by police, Type II offenses, include a larger, heterogeneous set of subcategories: traffic violations, drunken driving, drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, narcotics, forgery and counterfeiting, weapons, disturbing the peace, disorderly conduct, other assaults, embezzlement and fraud, stolen property and sex offenses, among others.

The basic crime data obtained for Atlanta were organized according to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Categories.

Another typology has been proposed by D. Glaser.<sup>1</sup> Glaser points out that "that which the law calls 'crime' has been

- . changing throughout recorded history,
- . always differs somewhat from one legal jurisdiction to the next, and
- . everywhere is extremely diverse."<sup>2</sup>

- 
1. Much of the following discussion is influenced by a typology introduced in a paper by D. Glaser, "National Goals and Indicators for the Reduction of Crime and Delinquency," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 1967; and then revised in a later paper by Glaser, "Criminology and Public Policy," American Sociologist, Supplementary Issue, June 1971, pp. 30-37.
  2. Ibid., Annals, p. 106.

Despite these ambiguities and changes, a typology of four broad categories can be applied to nearly all crimes distinguished by law and encompasses almost all police activity. These four categories include:<sup>3</sup>

- . Predatory Crimes (what we most often think of as "crime")
  - acts which have a definite victim
  - the victim either has property taken away by stealth, force, threat or deceit, or
  - the victim is physically or sexually assaulted.
- . Illegal Services Crimes
  - do not have a very specific victim
  - involve a relationship between a criminal and his customer
  - both parties to such crimes--criminal and victim--share an interest in not reporting the offense, and
  - they are seldom prosecuted and are not readily counted.
- . Public Disorder Crimes
  - also lack a specific victim in most cases
  - consist of acts performed before an audience that is offended or believed to be offended, and
  - more arrests are made for these crimes than for predatory or illegal services offenses, although considered much less damaging to society than other categories of crime.
- . Crimes of Negligence
  - usually involve an unintended victim
  - sometimes the victims are potential rather than actual, e.g., speeding or "reckless driving" even when no accident occurs, and
  - the most common crime in this category is automobile driving infractions.

Glaser identifies a number of factors which bear on any typology. These factors are important to the understanding and interpretation of crime statistics. He argues that all four types (and examples within type) vary as to a number of considerations:

- . specific victim or not
- . likelihood of being reported
- . frequency of occurrence
- . degree of public concern
- . definition--degree of precision and stability over time
- . likelihood of apprehension and prosecution.

With these six considerations, the typology makes finer distinctions and provides more of a perspective to the appropriate interpretation of crime data. For example, crime data collected by and crimes investigated by police emphasize offenses for which there are identifiable victims or crimes that victims are likely to report. This means that the incidence of predatory crimes (except rape) will be exaggerated and that other crime categories are likely to be underestimated.

The summary table (Table IV-G-1) gives a rough estimate of these factors with respect to each class of crime.

All four types are complicated further, Glaser points out, "by the tendency for crimes to be defined differentially in practice according to the statuses of both the offender and his victim, customer, or audience."<sup>4</sup>

---

3. This is a paraphrase of Glaser's typology

4. Glaser, op. cit., Annals, p. 107.

TABLE IV-G-1

SUMMARY TABLE - CHARACTERISTICS OF FOUR  
MAJOR TYPES OF CRIME\*

CHARACTERISTICS

Type of Crime	Examples**	Victim	Likelihood of Being Reported	Frequency of Occurrence	Public Concern	Definition			Likelihood of Prosecution
						Degree of Precision	Stability Over Time	Apprehension	
1. Predatory Crimes	Murder Theft Fraud Rape Aggravated Assault	Yes	In general, the more serious the crime in this class, the more likely it is to be reported.	Moderate	Relatively High	Relatively Precise	High	Low	Relatively High
2. Illegal Services Crimes	Narcotics Prostitution Govt. Favors Usurious Loans	Not very definite	Low	Relatively High	Uneven	Relatively Imprecise	Relatively Low	Low	Low
3. Public Disorder Crimes	"Disorderly conduct" "Drunkennes" "Indecent exposure" "Vagrancy"	Not very definite	Uneven	High	Uneven	Relatively Imprecise	Relatively Low	Moderate	Moderate
4. Crimes of Negligence	Automobile Speeding "Reckless Driving"	Unintended victim or potential victim	Uneven	Moderate	Uneven	Uneven	Moderate	Low	Moderate

\* This table is an elaboration of the paper by Daniel Glaser, cited earlier.

\*\* The examples listed for each type are not exhaustive.



Any typology can be challenged. Some sociologists have argued that viewing crimes as deviant acts has some subtle aspects. Becker argues that deviance is not a quality of the act a person commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an "offender."<sup>5</sup> He thinks that the object of study should be the process by which acts are labeled criminal if we are to understand criminal behavior. Becker's arguments appear to hold more weight when we consider illegal service or public disorder offenses than with respect to predatory offenses.

### Interpreting Crime Statistics

Crime statistics are best reflected as criminal rates obtained by counting the number of criminal acts and standardizing for the population base (usually a rate is calculated per 100,000 population).

As to crime rates and changes in crime rates, over and above the ambiguities already mentioned, interpretation is very difficult. For example, if crime rates decline in a given city or neighborhood, what does it mean? It may mean that

- . the police have tampered with the data to look good
- . the people have given up on the police, have found them to be ineffective, not to be trusted or respected, and do not bother to report crimes
- . the police have done a good job.

A rise in the crime rate may mean that

- . the police are doing a better job--discovering more crime
- . people trust the police and are more willing to report crime
- . people expect good service and are willing to report crime
- . the police are doing a poorer job.

The rise of the crime rate is a useful indicator for measuring the burden of work placed on the police, but not for indicating how much lawbreaking is occurring in a given locality.

It is well to remember that

- . most crime is never reported to the police
- . much crime is reported inaccurately
- . the more serious the crime, the more likely it is to be reported, and
- . an actual report of a crime does not mean that one occurred (how many reported thefts are really attempts to defraud the insurance company or alleged assaults or rapes are motivated by anger or vengeance?).

Another factor which has resulted in a differential inclination to report a crime (comparing the 1950's with the 1960's) is that ordinary burglary and theft insurance has "increased twenty-fourfold nationwide between 1955 and 1964! When a theft occurs to an insured homeowner, he is likely to conform to the reporting requirements for establishing an insurance claim."<sup>6</sup>

Returning to the matter of most crimes going unreported, the Bureau of the Census is currently surveying samples in the U.S. population for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in order to get a better estimate of the incidence

---

5. Becker, Howard S., Outsiders, New York: Free Press, 1963.

6. Glaser, op. cit., p. 113



of crime. Respondents in earlier national surveys report being criminally victimized more than twice as frequently as reflected in the Uniform Crime Reporting "Crime Index."<sup>7</sup>

Another crime measure used is termed "cleared by arrest". A crime is said to be cleared by arrest when the police have

- . identified the suspect
- . gathered sufficient evidence to charge the suspect, and
- . actually taken the suspect into custody.<sup>8</sup>

The arrest of one suspect may clear several crimes, and the arrest of several persons may clear one crime. For this and a variety of related reasons mentioned before, this measure is at best an equivocal one. Also, the arrest rate for illegal services offenses, such as prostitution or narcotics, is not necessarily an index of its prevalence, but an indicator of police activity: "... the arrest rate may be independent of the actual crime rate or may even be inversely correlated with the crime rate."<sup>9</sup>

It is clear that crime data are not to be taken at face value. A variety of factors have to be taken into account, and unambiguous interpretations are very difficult to draw.

#### Crime Data for the Target and Comparison Areas and Atlanta

The data provided by the Atlanta Police Department prior to 1970 were not amenable to small area analysis. Data for 1970 were somewhat incomplete, with data for September omitted. Figures for the first half of 1972 were categorized in interesting detail by census tract, but the data runs provided us were garbled, and therefore unusable.

Atlanta is a LEAA crime impact city so that special data processing by small area is being promoted. If Atlanta serves as a Stage III site, these LEAA data will serve to bolster the rather meager content of this section of the report.

Data on juveniles made available from the Fulton County Juvenile Court was complete for 1965-1970 by census tract. There were data breaks by race by subcategory for the entire period, but only by race and sex for 1969 and 1970.

#### Type I Crimes

Focusing on 1970 data alone, even with the data for September omitted, it is quite clear that the homicide rates for the target and comparison areas are extremely high (compared with Watts, for example, the Atlanta neighborhood rates are twice as high).

---

7. Biderman, Albert D., "Surveys of Population Samples for Estimating Crime Incidence," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1967, p. 32.

8. Paraphrased from page 31 of Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports, 1971, August 29, 1972.

9. Glaser, op. cit., p. 118.

The comparison area is somewhat higher than the primary area both for violent crimes and for crimes of property. The comparison area is higher than the target area for homicide and robbery in terms of violent crimes, somewhat less for rapes. The rates for Atlanta as a whole are much lower than either the primary or comparison areas for violent crimes, but higher than either of the two areas for crimes of property (see Table IV-G-2).

For crimes of property, the rate of larceny/theft accounts for most of the difference between the two areas, being more frequent in the comparison area. For Atlanta as a whole, the principal difference accounting for the excess in crimes of property over either of the two areas is the rate for larceny/theft, as shown in Table IV-G-2.

Focusing on larceny/theft, the principal difference between the two areas is for theft of articles from the interior or trunk of automobiles, with the comparison area being higher. The comparison area is higher than the target area for theft of auto accessories, thefts from buildings and other places, but to a relatively lesser extent. The primary area is somewhat higher than the comparison area for bicycle thefts. For Atlanta as a whole, the rates for thefts of auto accessories, thefts from buildings and other thefts exceed those experienced in the primary and comparison areas. These rates are shown in Table IV-G-3.

#### Juvenile Crimes

For four of the six years (1966-1968, 1970) in the data series, the juvenile delinquency rates were similar for the target and comparison areas. For 1965 and 1969, the rates were noticeably dissimilar. See Table IV-G-4 and Figure IV-G-1. The pattern over time for each area may be more reflective of police "crackdowns" than intrinsic results.

TABLE IV-G-2

RATE OF TYPE I CRIMES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) - 1970  
(excluding September)

	Primary Area	Comparison Area	Atlanta
<u>TOTAL</u>	6,347	7,044	7,217
<u>VIOLENT CRIMES</u>	1,111	1,234	875
Homicide	79	94	40
Rape	59	45	36
Aggravated Assault	493	498	239
Robbery	480	597	560
<u>CRIMES OF PROPERTY</u>	5,236	5,810	6,342
Burglary	2,326	2,342	2,070
Larceny/Theft*	2,129	2,764	3,401
Auto Theft	781	704	871

\* The figures shown for "larceny/theft" include all larceny regardless of the value of the object stolen.

SOURCE: Atlanta Regional Commission

TABLE IV-G-3

LARCENY AND BURGLARY: 1970  
(excluding September)

	Primary Area			Comparison Area			Atlanta		
	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Pop.
<u>Larceny, Total</u>	510	100.0	2,129	616	100.0	2,764	17,066	100.0	3,401
Auto (not accessories)	148	29.0	618	223	36.2	1,001	4,450	26.1	887
Auto Accessories	179	35.1	747	200	32.5	897	5,134	30.1	1,023
Bicycles	38	7.5	158	27	4.4	121	731	4.3	146
Building	117	22.9	488	120	19.5	538	3,747	21.9	747
Other	28	5.5	117	46	7.4	206	3,004	17.6	598
<u>Burglary, Total</u>	557	100.0	2,326	522	100.0	2,342	10,385	100.0	2,070
Non-residential	221	39.7	923	257	49.2	1,153	5,049	48.6	1,006
Residential	336	60.3	1,403	265	50.8	1,189	5,336	51.4	1,064
Day	201	59.8	839	151	57.0	678	3,146	58.9	627
Night	104	31.0	434	81	30.6	363	1,541	28.9	307
Unknown	31	9.2	130	33	12.4	148	649	12.2	130

\* The figures shown for "larceny" and its subcategories include all larceny regardless of the value of the object stolen.

SOURCE: Atlanta Police Department

TABLE IV-G-4

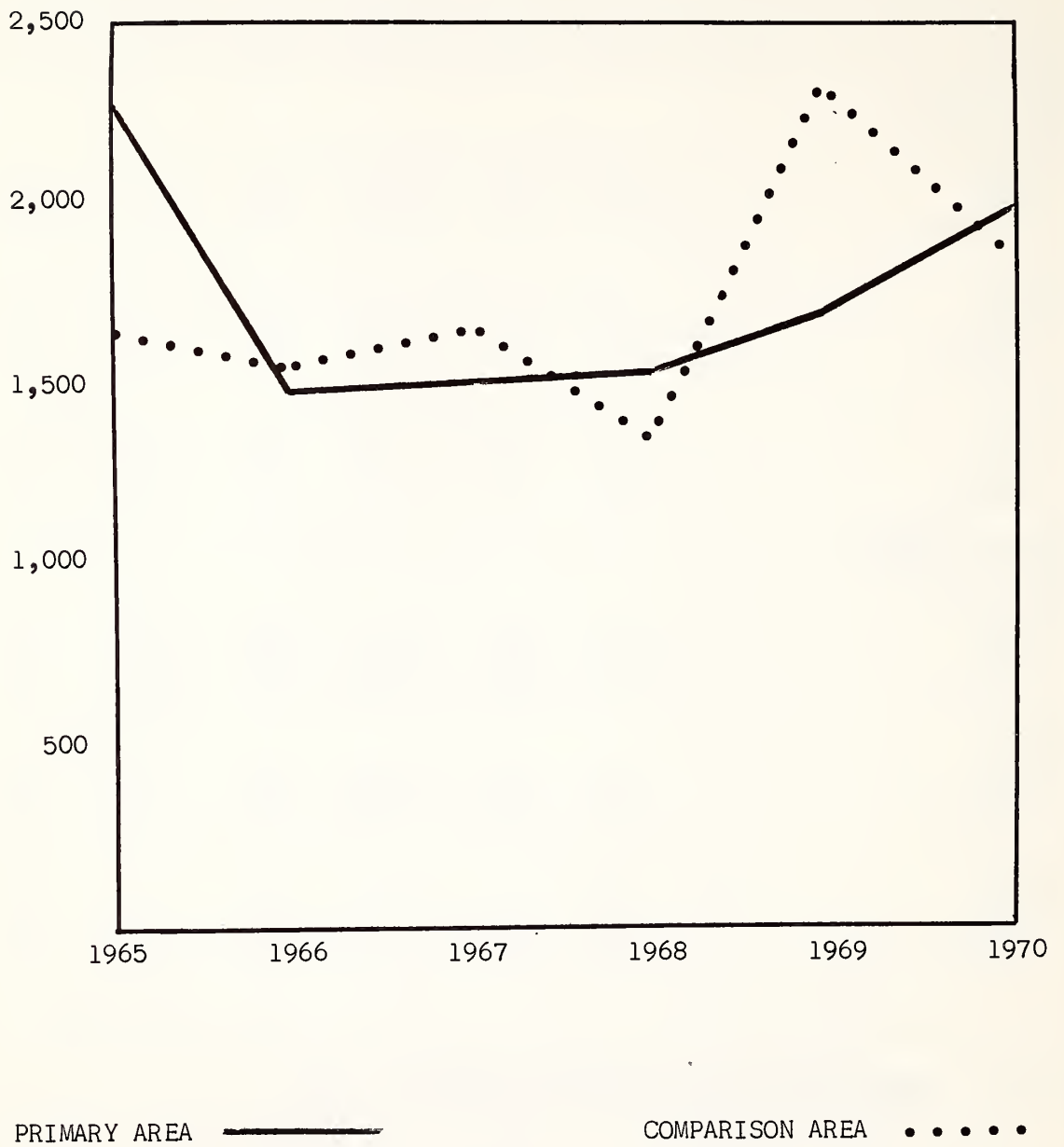
JUVENILE OFFENSE RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)  
FOR THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1965 - 1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>						
Delinquency						
Total	2,292	1,499	1,491	1,506	1,730	1,983
White	291	246	159	167	86	92
Nonwhite	2,001	1,253	1,332	1,339	1,644	1,891
Neglect						
Total	337	337	352	342	352	280
White	43	33	23	28	12	13
Nonwhite	294	304	329	314	340	267
Traffic						
Total	405	264	235	207	172	334
White	154	88	8	56	45	75
Nonwhite	251	176	227	151	127	259
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>						
Delinquency						
Total	1,642	1,550	1,654	1,389	2,297	1,871
White	266	261	310	253	370	283
Nonwhite	1,376	1,289	1,344	1,136	1,927	1,588
Neglect						
Total	294	313	344	257	388	359
White	62	86	87	48	75	81
Nonwhite	232	227	257	209	313	278
Traffic						
Total	328	204	174	273	260	341
White	99	69	87	68	119	63
Nonwhite	229	135	87	205	141	278

SOURCE: Juvenile Court Yearly Statistical Report, annual.

FIGURE IV-G-1

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) 1965-1970



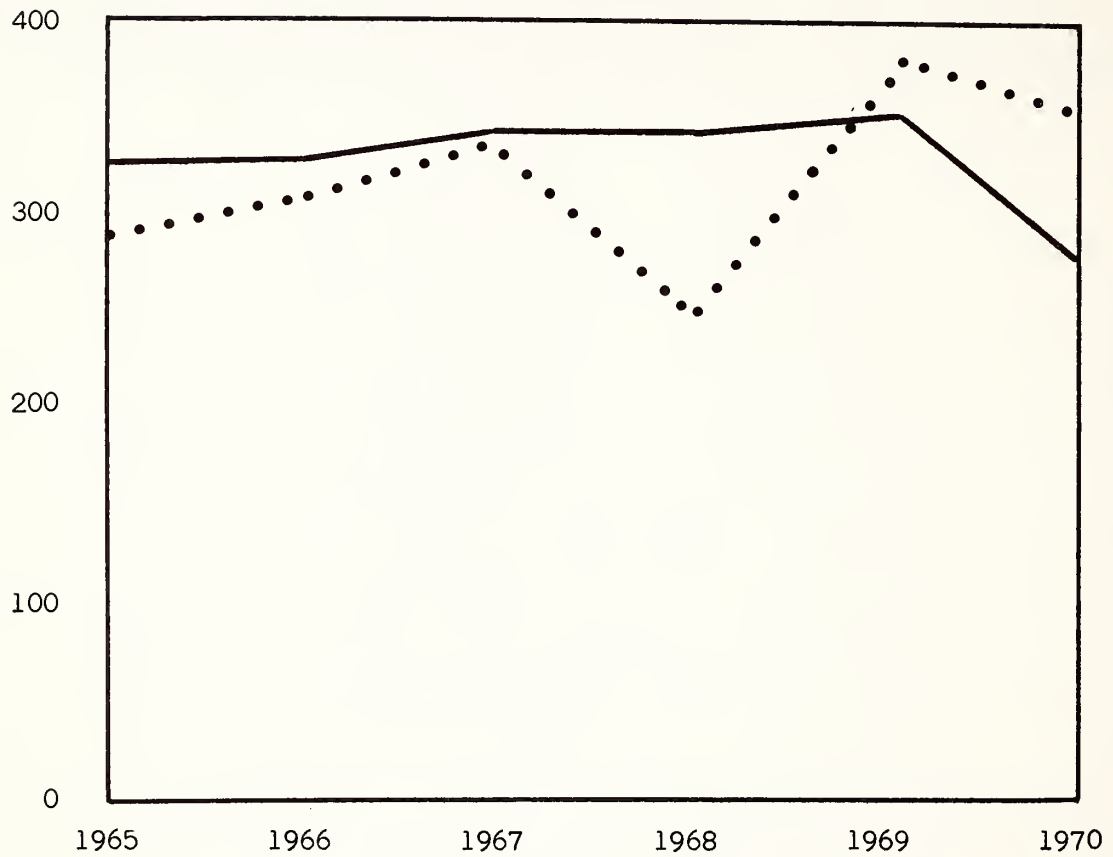


For both areas, a similar pattern may hold for juvenile neglect cases as for juvenile delinquency cases. For the first three years of the series, 1965-1967, the rates were very similar. In 1968, the rate for the comparison area dropped well below that for the primary area, but in 1969 the rate for the comparison area climbed to surpass that for the primary area. In 1970, the rate for the comparison area remained considerably higher than that for the primary area, although both rates dropped from the previous year. Actually, the rate was fairly constant for the primary area for the period 1965-1969, and dropping off in 1970. The rates for the comparison area have been more varied, particularly after 1967. Figure IV-G-2 shows juvenile neglect rates for the two areas graphically for the 1965-1970 period.

Juvenile traffic offenses tailed off for both areas in the 1965-1967 period. Such offenses climbed for the comparison area in the 1968-1970 period, but continued to decline in the primary area through 1969. The rates for 1970 increased from the prior year, reaching a comparable level, as seen in Figure IV-G-3.

FIGURE IV-G-2

JUVENILE NEGLECT RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) 1965-1970

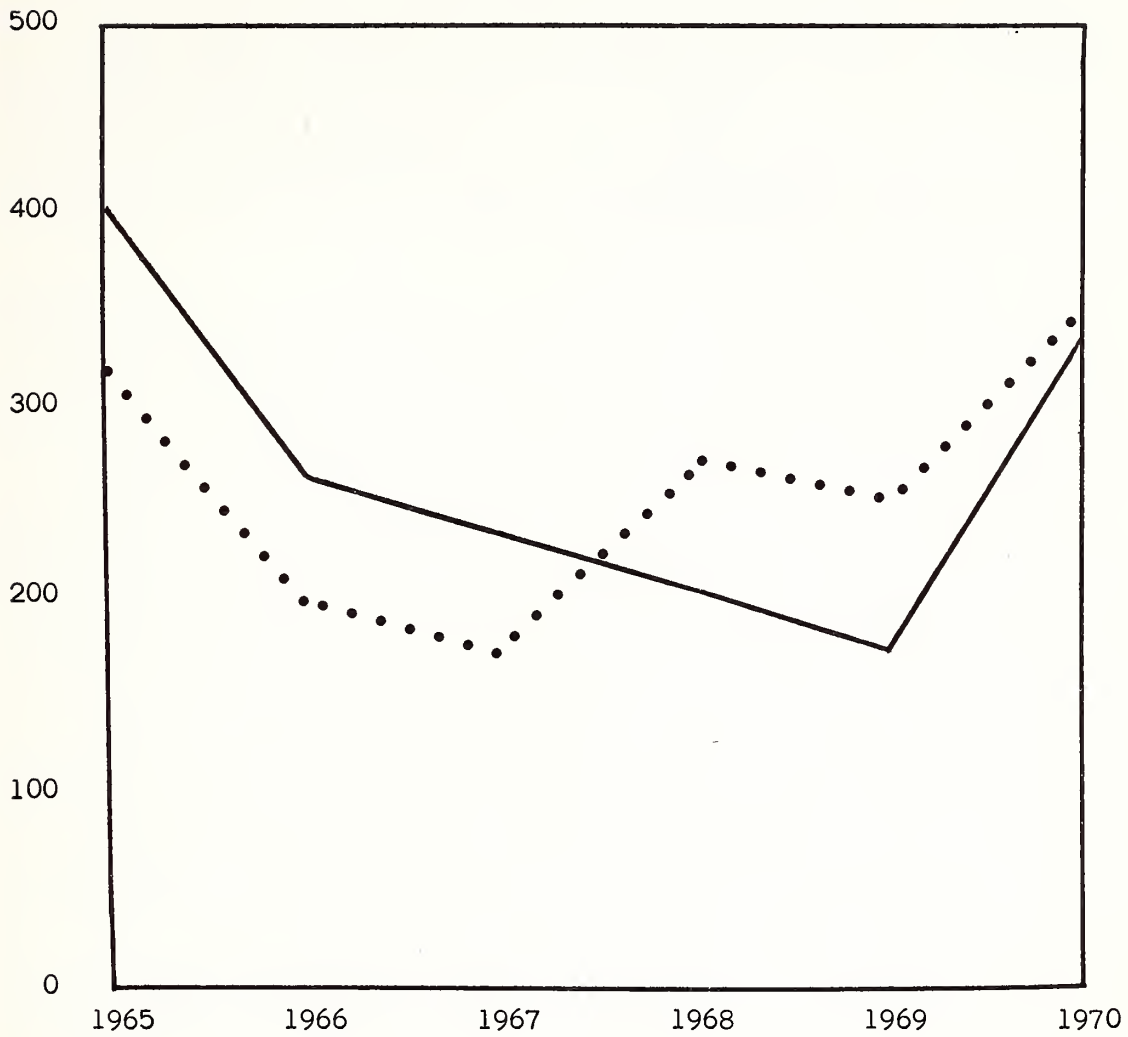


PRIMARY AREA —————

COMPARISON AREA .....

FIGURE IV-G-3

JUVENILE TRAFFIC RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION) 1965-1970



PRIMARY AREA —————

COMPARISON AREA .....

IV-H  
SUMMARY OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH INDICATORS STATISTICS

This report has characterized two low-income areas within the City of Atlanta, comprising a total of 12 census tracts. The primary area consisted of four census tracts which received services from a comprehensive health facility supported by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The comparison area, consisting of eight census tracts, was delineated on the basis of its similarity in socioeconomic status to the primary area. In general, the statistics presented in this report failed to show many significant differences between the primary and comparison areas in such factors as health status, delivery of health and social services, employment, education, and level of crime or other social disruptions. The major findings of the study are summarized in matrix form, Table IV-H-1 which follows immediately.

TABLE IV-H-1  
SOCIAL INDICATORS MATRIX  
PRIMARY AREA

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Public Welfare</u>							
Rates per 10,000 population							
Total Categorical Assistance	469	538	634	804	1012	1228	
AFDC	132	208	283	427	607	791	
OAA	199	198	207	216	227	236	
AD	121	113	126	139	159	177	
AB	16	17	17	20	18	24	
<u>Education</u>							
Average percent of ADA							
Elementary Schools		88.8	89.8	89.0	89.0	89.7	89.5
Secondary Schools		87.6	85.0	83.3	83.1	81.7	80.0
Average percent In-Migration							
Elementary Schools		16	17	17	31	12	13
Secondary Schools		3	3	5	4	3	6
Average percent Out-Migration							
Elementary Schools		20	19	19	26	19	19
Secondary Schools		26	9	10	12	13	16
Average TCE per pupil							
Elementary Schools			\$299	\$367	\$410	\$477	
Secondary Schools			\$447	\$477	\$594	\$643	
Average textbooks per pupil							
Elementary Schools			14.4	15.8	12.1	13.1	12.3
Secondary Schools			10.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	11.6
Library books per pupil							
Elementary Schools			10.1	10.1	11.4	13.3	12.9
Secondary Schools			8.2	9.0	11.7	11.0	10.9
Average Pupil/Teacher ratio							
Elementary Schools			24	29	29	29	28
Secondary Schools			20	21	31	22	23
<u>Public Health</u>							
Infant mortality per 1,000 births							
All persons	31	36	39	39	38	25	
Nonwhite	31	37	40	43	37	23	
Crude Birth Rate per 10,000 pop.	369	325	310	278	271	289	
Percent Unmarried Mothers	27.6	30.5	31.0	34.1	33.7	35.3	
Deaths per 10,000 population	106	107	112	135	130	129	
New TB Cases per 10,000 population	4	10	14	12	6	11	
Percent Elementary Students receiving Physical Exams in school		13	13	13	9	15	
Family Planning							
Total In System			741	1170	1597	1550	
Percent Visiting only Once			73	65	40	42	



TABLE IV-H-1 (Cont.)  
SOCIAL INDICATORS MATRIX  
PRIMARY AREA

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
<u>Crime</u>							
Number of Juvenile Arrests							
Delinquency	639	409	394	379	423	475	267
Neglect	94	92	93	86	86	67	
Traffic	113	72	62	52	42	80	28
Unruly							79
Crimes of Property							
rates per 100,000 population						5236	
Burglary						2326	
Larceny/Theft						2129	
Auto Theft						781	
Violent Crimes							
rates per 100,000 population						1111	
Homicide						79	
Rape						59	
Aggravated Assault						493	
Robbery						480	

TABLE IV-H-1  
(Cont.)  
SOCIAL INDICATORS MATRIX  
COMPARISON AREA

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Public Welfare</u>							
Rates per 10,000 population							
Total Categorical Assistance	493	575	752	927	1146	1264	
AFDC	97	163	269	413	560	651	
OAA	240	244	285	306	346	354	
AD	139	147	175	187	216	237	
AB	16	19	21	20	23	21	
<u>Education</u>							
Average percent of ADA							
Elementary Schools		87.5	88.9	87.8	87.8	89.0	89.2
Secondary Schools		82.8	84.6	83.0	84.2	80.7	81.0
Average percent In-Migration							
Elementary Schools		21	25	27	21	23	16
Secondary Schools		58	8	6	8	11	9
Average percent Out-Migration							
Elementary Schools		28	26	28	26	32	25
Secondary Schools		14	16	16	18	22	21
Average TCE per pupil							
Elementary Schools			\$343	\$396	\$456	\$567	
Secondary Schools			\$425	\$519	\$717	\$677	
Average textbooks per pupil							
Elementary Schools			15.1	12.9	13.4	13.3	11.5
Secondary Schools			10.2	10.4	12.8	11.2	11.1
Library books per pupil							
Elementary Schools			9.7	10.4	11.2	16.9	18.2
Secondary Schools			8.7	9.3	9.9	12.9	14.1
Average Pupil/Teacher ratio							
Elementary Schools			23	28	26	28	26
Secondary Schools			18	22	29	17	19
<u>Public Health</u>							
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births							
All persons	50	38	52	22	35	34	
Nonwhite	54	45	59	25	36	35	
Crude Birth Rate per 10,000 pop.	233	236	234	252	243	224	
Percent Unmarried Mothers	31.3	34.4	33.1	33.7	35.4	33.9	
Deaths per 10,000 population	123	119	140	157	171	156	
New TB Cases per 10,000 population	8	7	9	9	12	15	
Percent Elementary Students							
receiving Physical Exams in school		15	17	18	15	8	
Family Planning							
Total In System			655	988	1251	1163	
Percent Visiting only Once			73	63	40	43	

TABLE IV-H-1 (Cont.)  
SOCIAL INDICATORS MATRIX  
COMPARISON AREA

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Crime</u>							
Number of Juvenile Arrests							
Delinquency	531	470	438	346	521	417	274
Neglect	95	95	91	64	88	80	46
Traffic	106	62	46	68	59	76	37
Unruly							64
Crimes of Property							
rates per 100,000 population						5810	
Burglary						2342	
Larceny/Theft						2764	
Auto Theft						704	
Violent Crimes							
rates per 100,000 population						1234	
Homicide						94	
Rape						45	
Aggravated Assault						498	
Robbery						597	

# Appendix





TABLE A-1  
SELECTED BIRTH STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY AREA: 1970

	Per- cent	55.01	Per- cent	55.02	Per- cent	56	Per- cent	67	Per- cent	Primary Area Total
Total Births	100.0	136	100.0	154	100.0	172	100.0	229	100.0	691
White Births	0.0	0	2.6	4	0.6	1	17.0	39	6.4	44
Nonwhite Births	100.0	136	97.4	150	99.4	171	83.0	190	93.6	647
Crude Birth Rate		258		262		347		293		289
Births by Weight										
Mature	83.1	113	88.3	136	88.4	152	90.0	206	87.8	607
Premature	16.2	22	9.7	15	9.9	17	9.6	22	11.0	76
Unknown	.7	1	2.0	3	1.7	3	.4	1	1.2	8
To Married Mothers										
Mature Birth Weight	86.2	69	88.3	83	88.9	96	92.1	152	89.5	400
Premature Birth Weight	13.8	11	11.7	11	11.1	12	7.9	13	10.5	47
To Unmarried Mothers										
Mature Birth Weight	78.6	44	93.3	56	89.1	57	85.9	55	86.9	212
Premature Birth Weight	21.4	12	6.7	4	10.9	7	14.1	9	13.1	32
Mature Birth Weight (Mother's Age)										
Under 18 years	23.9	27	26.5	36	25.7	39	8.3	17	19.6	119
18-34 years	72.6	82	68.4	93	73.0	111	88.3	182	77.1	468
35 years and older	3.5	4	5.1	7	1.3	2	3.4	7	3.3	20
Premature Birth Weight (Mother's Age)										
Under 18 years	22.7	5	20.0	3	17.6	3	18.2	4	19.7	15
18-34 years	77.3	17	73.3	11	70.6	12	77.3	17	75.0	57
35 years and older	0.0	0	6.7	1	11.8	2	4.5	1	5.3	4
Mature Birth Weight (Previous Deliveries)										
0	43.4	49	42.4	59	39.2	60	31.9	66	38.2	234
1	20.4	23	19.4	27	19.6	30	28.5	59	22.7	139
2 or 3	23.0	26	21.6	30	25.5	39	31.4	65	26.2	160
4 or more	13.2	15	16.6	23	15.7	24	8.2	17	12.9	79
Premature Birth Weight (Previous Deliveries)										
0	34.8	8	33.3	5	26.3	5	31.8	7	31.6	25
1	17.4	4	20.0	3	31.6	6	22.7	5	22.8	18
2 or 3	26.1	6	20.0	3	15.8	3	36.4	8	25.3	20
4 or more	21.7	5	26.7	4	26.3	5	9.1	2	20.3	16

SOURCE: Fulton County Department of Health

SELECTED BIRTH STATISTICS FOR THE COMPARISON AREA AND FULTON COUNTY: 1970

	Per- cent	44	Per- cent	45	Per- cent	46	Per- cent	47	Per- cent	48
Total Births	100.0	94	100.0	22	100.0	33	100.0	35	100.0	49
White Births	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	20.0	7	8.2	4
Nonwhite Births	100.0	94	100.0	22	100.0	33	80.0	28	91.8	45
Crude Birth Rate		267		266		209		208		249
Births by Weight										
Mature	83.0	78	81.8	18	94.0	31	85.7	30	91.8	45
Premature	16.0	15	13.6	3	6.0	2	14.3	5	8.2	4
Unknown	1.0	1	4.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
To Married Mothers										
Mature Birth Weight	87.9	51	90.9	11	92.3	13	93.7	16	88.6	31
Premature Birth Weight	12.1	7	9.1	1	7.7	1	6.3	1	11.4	4
To Unmarried Mothers										
Mature Birth Weight	77.8	28	80.0	8	94.7	18	77.8	14	100.0	14
Premature Birth Weight	22.2	8	20.0	2	5.3	1	22.2	4	0.0	0
Mature Birth Weight (Mother's Age)										
Under 18 years	28.2	22	5.6	1	19.3	6	26.6	8	13.3	6
18-34 years	67.9	53	88.8	16	74.2	23	56.7	17	77.8	35
35 years and older	3.9	3	5.6	1	6.5	2	16.7	5	8.9	4
Premature Birth Weight (Mother's Age)										
Under 18 years	13.3	2	33.3	1	0.0	0	40.0	2	25.0	1
18-34 years	73.4	11	33.4	1	100.0	2	40.0	2	75.0	3
35 years and older	13.3	2	33.3	1	0.0	0	20.0	1	0.0	0
Mature Birth Weight (Previous Deliveries)										
0	38.0	30	15.8	3	45.2	14	36.7	11	26.7	12
1	19.0	15	26.3	5	16.1	5	16.7	5	13.3	6
2 or 3	27.8	22	21.1	4	12.9	4	33.3	10	28.9	13
4 or more	15.2	12	36.8	7	25.8	8	13.3	4	31.1	14
Premature Birth Weight (Previous Deliveries)										
0	40.0	6	33.3	1	0.0	0	40.0	2	25.0	1
1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	20.0	1	25.0	1
2 or 3	40.0	6	33.4	1	50.0	1	20.0	1	25.0	1
4 or more	20.0	3	33.3	1	50.0	1	20.0	1	25.0	1

SOURCE: Fulton County Department of Health

TABLE A-2  
SELECTED BIRTH STATISTICS FOR THE COMPARISON AREA AND FULTON COUNTY: 1970 (Cont.)

	Per- cent	53	Per- cent	57	Per- cent	63	Per- cent	Comp. Area Total	Fulton County Percent
Total Births	100.0	129	100.0	40	100.0	97	100.0	499	100.0
White Births	44.2	57	0.0	0	4.1	4	14.4	72	51.5
Nonwhite Births	55.8	72	100.0	40	95.9	93	85.6	427	48.5
Crude Birth Rate		237		158		205		224	
Births by Weight									
Mature	87.6	113	90.0	36	92.8	90	88.4	441	90.0
Premature	12.4	16	10.0	4	5.1	5	10.8	54	10.0
Unknown	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.1	2	.8	4	0.0
To Married Mothers									
Mature Birth Weight	87.0	87	96.2	26	93.8	61	90.2	296	
Premature Birth Weight	13.0	13	3.8	1	6.2	4	9.8	32	
To Unmarried Mothers									
Mature Birth Weight	89.7	26	70.0	10	76.9	30	87.1	148	
Premature Birth Weight	10.3	3	30.0	3	23.1	1	12.9	22	
Mature Birth Weight (Mother's Age)									
Under 18 years	26.6	30	19.4	7	17.8	16	21.8	96	
18-34 years	69.9	79	77.8	28	78.9	71	73.0	322	
35 years and older	3.5	4	2.8	1	3.3	3	5.2	23	
Premature Birth Weight (Mother's Age)									
Under 18 years	18.7	3	25.0	1	60.0	3	24.1	13	
18-34 years	75.0	12	75.0	3	40.0	2	66.7	36	
35 years and older	6.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	9.2	5	
Mature Birth Weight (Previous Deliveries)									
0	42.6	49	44.5	16	45.0	41	39.5	176	
1	24.4	28	22.2	8	19.8	18	20.2	90	
2 or 3	22.6	26	22.2	8	19.8	18	23.5	105	
4 or more	10.4	12	11.1	4	15.4	14	16.8	75	
Premature Birth Weight (Previous Deliveries)									
0	36.8	7	25.0	1	100.0	5	40.4	23	
1	15.8	3	25.0	1	0.0	0	10.5	6	
2 or 3	36.8	7	25.0	1	0.0	0	31.6	18	
4 or more	10.6	2	25.0	1	0.0	0	17.5	10	

SOURCE: Fulton County Department of Health

TABLE A-3  
CRUDE BIRTH RATES (PER 10,000 POPULATION)  
1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Primary Area Total Births</u>	369	325	310	278	271	289
Nonwhite Rate	391	324	303	279	283	299
Tract 55.01 Total Births	363	317	308	294	248	258
Nonwhite Rate	387	338	325	305	254	261
Tract 55.02 Total Births	257	234	250	246	268	262
Nonwhite Rate	257	236	246	250	273	265
Tract 56 Total Births	526	492	473	359	316	347
Nonwhite Rate	640	489	525	384	330	350
Tract 67 Total Births	362	295	250	240	260	293
Nonwhite Rate	334	184	141	191	281	324
<u>Comparison Area Total Births</u>	233	236	234	252	243	224
Nonwhite Rate	238	252	260	280	257	228
Tract 44 Total Births	222	244	210	270	306	267
Nonwhite Rate	222	244	212	271	302	269
Tract 45 Total Births	260	221	415	362	320	266
Nonwhite Rate	272	225	419	398	329	269
Tract 46 Total Births	272	267	353	381	335	209
Nonwhite Rate	288	273	362	392	341	210
Tract 47 Total Births	251	261	267	286	245	208
Nonwhite Rate	244	268	263	280	219	174
Tract 48 Total Births	170	224	154	150	245	249
Nonwhite Rate	115	160	145	170	273	316
Tract 53 Total Births	219	212	197	264	232	237
Nonwhite Rate	377	712	518	569	315	249
Tract 57 Total Births	205	233	255	208	175	158
Nonwhite Rate	205	240	260	220	179	169
Tract 63 Total Births	249	232	208	204	206	205
Nonwhite Rate	253	236	215	208	210	203
<u>All Tracts--Total Births</u>	296	278	272	265	257	257
Nonwhite Rate	309	287	283	280	271	266
Fulton County Total	348	336	325	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: Fulton County Health Department.

TABLE A-4

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS IN SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1966-1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Campbell	147	122	135	82	123
Capitol Avenue	172	164	167	128	167
Gilbert	55	62	69	N/A	134
Lakewood	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jessie Jones	103	92	57	70	53
Pryor	106	102	87	96	63
Slater	116	109	104	71	113
D.H. Stanton	144	140	145	45	127
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Carver	69	14	123	N/A	14
Price	124	153	72	8	N/A
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>					
<u>Elementary Schools</u>					
Adair	28	46	46	N/A	32
Bryant	131	121	144	54	53
Cook	88	108	80	46	N/A
Cooper	261	235	244	54	N/A
Crogman	115	85	192	248	75
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	228	102
Gideons	115	77	81	34	81
Grant Park	102	151	131	136	N/A
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Johnson	35	125	110	68	N/A
Jerome Jones	73	82	63	66	37
Slaton	117	140	213	99	106
<u>Secondary Schools</u>					
Parks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roosevelt	111	94	78	78	N/A
Smith	N/A	N/A	335	354	N/A

SOURCE: Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual.



TABLE A-5  
SUMMER ENROLLMENT FOR SCHOOLS  
IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1965-1971

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>PRIMARY AREA</u>							
<u>Elementary Schools</u>							
Campbell	55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Capitol Avenue	365	259	342	283	230	250	187
Gilbert	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	131	222
Lakewood	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jessie Jones	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	254	244	275
Slater	375	203	416	394	617	515	331
D.H. Stanton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	273	225	189
<u>Secondary Schools</u>							
Carver	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	490	426	N/A
Price	491	410	634	603	679	406	N/A
<u>COMPARISON AREA</u>							
<u>Elementary Schools</u>							
Adair	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bryant	348	166	249	N/A	N/A	211	180
Cook	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	122	220	213
Cooper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	245	182	115
Crogman	N/A	145	184	N/A	N/A	277	195
Dunbar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	320	258
Gideons	268	N/A	N/A	N/A	400	227	223
Grant Park	176	113	N/A	N/A	N/A	273	120
Grant Park Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100
Johnson	210	N/A	N/A	N/A	213	162	135
Jerome Jones	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	144	N/A
Slaton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	238	256	271
<u>Secondary Schools</u>							
Parks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	181	103	N/A
Roosevelt	800	631	575	354	206	240	N/A
Smith	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	342	372	N/A

SOURCE: Statistical Reports, Atlanta Public Schools, annual.

TABLE A-6  
JUVENILE ARREST BY OFFENSE BY RACE: 1965-1971

	Primary Area					Comparison Area					All				
	55.01	55.02	56	67	Total	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Total	Total
1965															
Delinquency															
Total	207	122	189	121	639	94	58	82	63	32	80	63	59	531	1170
White	6	1	3	71	81	0	5	0	5	22	53	0	1	86	167
Nonwhite	201	121	186	50	558	94	53	82	58	10	27	63	58	445	1003
Neglect															
Total	33	13	34	14	94	10	11	20	15	8	13	9	9	95	189
White	2	1	0	9	12	0	1	0	5	3	11	0	0	20	32
Nonwhite	31	12	34	5	82	10	10	20	10	5	2	9	9	75	157
Traffic															
Total	19	26	31	37	113	6	13	21	18	7	26	4	11	106	219
White	1	6	3	33	43	0	0	0	5	4	21	1	1	32	75
Nonwhite	18	20	28	4	70	6	13	21	13	3	5	3	10	68	138
Unruly*															
Total															
White															
Nonwhite															
1966															
Delinquency															
Total	133	58	126	92	409	86	42	73	56	30	73	53	57	470	879
White	2	0	4	61	67	0	2	2	6	18	47	2	2	79	146
Nonwhite	131	58	122	31	342	86	40	71	50	12	26	51	55	391	733
Neglect															
Total	38	15	25	14	92	20	7	24	10	4	13	11	6	95	187
White	0	0	0	9	9	1	0	8	3	4	10	0	0	26	35
Nonwhite	38	15	25	5	83	19	7	16	7	0	3	11	6	69	152
Traffic															
Total	18	13	18	23	72	5	5	4	12	1	18	8	9	62	134
White	1	2	1	20	24	1	0	0	33	1	14	1	1	21	45
Nonwhite	17	11	17	3	48	4	5	4	9	0	4	7	8	41	89

\* Data in this category not available (N/A) until 1971.

TABLE A-6  
JUVENILE ARREST BY OFFENSE BY RACE: 1965-1971 (Cont.)

	Primary Area					Comparison Area					All				
	55.01	55.02	56	67	Total	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Total	Total
1966 (Cont.)															
Unruly*															
Total															
White															
Nonwhite															
1967															
Delinquency															
Total	98	94	145	57	394	61	55	63	44	25	97	41	52	438	832
White	4	4	3	31	42	1	3	1	12	14	47	3	1	82	124
Nonwhite	94	90	142	26	352	60	52	62	32	11	50	38	51	356	708
Neglect															
Total	27	13	45	8	93	9	11	12	13	8	20	12	6	91	184
White	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	2	3	17	1	0	23	29
Nonwhite	27	12	45	3	87	9	11	12	11	5	3	11	6	68	155
Traffic															
Total	14	14	17	17	62	0	3	2	3	9	16	8	5	46	108
White	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	7	11	1	1	23	25
Nonwhite	14	12	17	17	60	0	1	2	2	2	5	7	4	23	83
Unruly*															
Total															
White															
Nonwhite															
1968															
Delinquency															
Total	120	74	123	62	379	47	45	49	29	46	69	26	35	346	725
White	2	1	0	39	42	0	0	1	6	22	33	0	1	63	105
Nonwhite	118	73	123	23	337	47	45	48	23	24	36	26	34	283	620

\* Data in this category not available (N/A) until 1971.

TABLE A-6  
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE BY RACE: 1965-1971 (Cont.)

	Primary Area			Comparison Area					All						
	55.01	55.02	56	67	Total	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Total	Total
1968 (Cont.)															
Neglect															
Total	24	13	35	14	86	11	12	8	6	2	15	4	6	64	150
White	0	1	0	6	7	0	0	0	1	1	9	0	1	12	19
Nonwhite	24	12	35	8	79	11	12	8	5	1	6	4	5	52	131
Traffic															
Total	15	9	12	16	52	5	4	11	9	5	17	8	9	68	120
White	1	0	0	13	14	0	0	0	3	4	8	1	1	17	31
Nonwhite	14	9	12	3	38	5	4	11	6	1	9	7	8	51	89
Unruly*															
Total															
White															
Nonwhite															
1969															
Delinquency															
Total	102	119	148	54	423	102	38	71	54	43	121	40	52	521	944
White	1	5	0	15	21	1	0	0	20	8	48	4	3	84	105
Nonwhite	101	114	148	39	402	101	38	71	34	35	73	36	49	437	839
Neglect															
Total	28	14	21	23	86	20	6	14	7	7	22	7	5	88	174
White	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2	4	10	0	0	17	20
Nonwhite	28	13	21	21	83	20	5	14	5	3	12	7	5	71	154
Traffic															
Total	5	10	9	18	42	1	4	3	5	4	24	7	11	59	101
White	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	3	3	17	1	3	27	38
Nonwhite	5	10	9	7	31	1	4	3	2	1	7	6	8	32	63
Unruly*															
Total															
White															
Nonwhite															

\* Data in this category not available (N/A) until 1971.

TABLE A-6  
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE BY RACE: 1965-1971 (Cont.)

	Primary Area				Comparison Area				All						
	55.01	55.02	56	67 Total	44	45	46	47	48	53	57	63	Total	Total	
1970															
Delinquency															
Total	134	130	130	81	475	72	28	58	43	53	95	25	43	417	892
White	0	1	0	21	22	1	0	1	10	10	41	0	0	63	85
Nonwhite	134	129	130	60	453	71	28	57	33	43	54	25	43	354	807
Neglect															
Total	16	12	14	25	67	8	6	12	10	7	24	4	9	80	147
White	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	3	12	0	1	18	21
Nonwhite	16	12	14	22	64	8	6	12	8	4	12	4	8	62	126
Traffic															
Total	28	14	14	24	80	5	5	11	7	8	18	9	13	76	156
White	0	0	1	17	18	0	1	0	1	4	7	0	1	14	32
Nonwhite	28	14	13	7	62	5	4	11	6	4	11	9	12	62	124
Unruly*															
Total															
White															
Nonwhite															
1971															
Delinquency															
Total	75	64	65	63	267	43	24	32	23	44	64	10	34	274	541
White**															
Nonwhite**															
Neglect															
Total	13	10	6	N/A	N/A	4	5	3	5	5	13	3	8	46	N/A
White**															
Nonwhite**															
Traffic															
Total	9	9	4	6	28	2	4	3	1	1	12	5	9	37	65
White**															
Nonwhite**															

\* Data in this category not available (N/A) until 1971.

\*\* This information is not available in 1971; as a result, totals cannot be obtained for the period 1965-1971.



TABLE A-6  
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE BY RACE: 1965-1971 (Cont.)

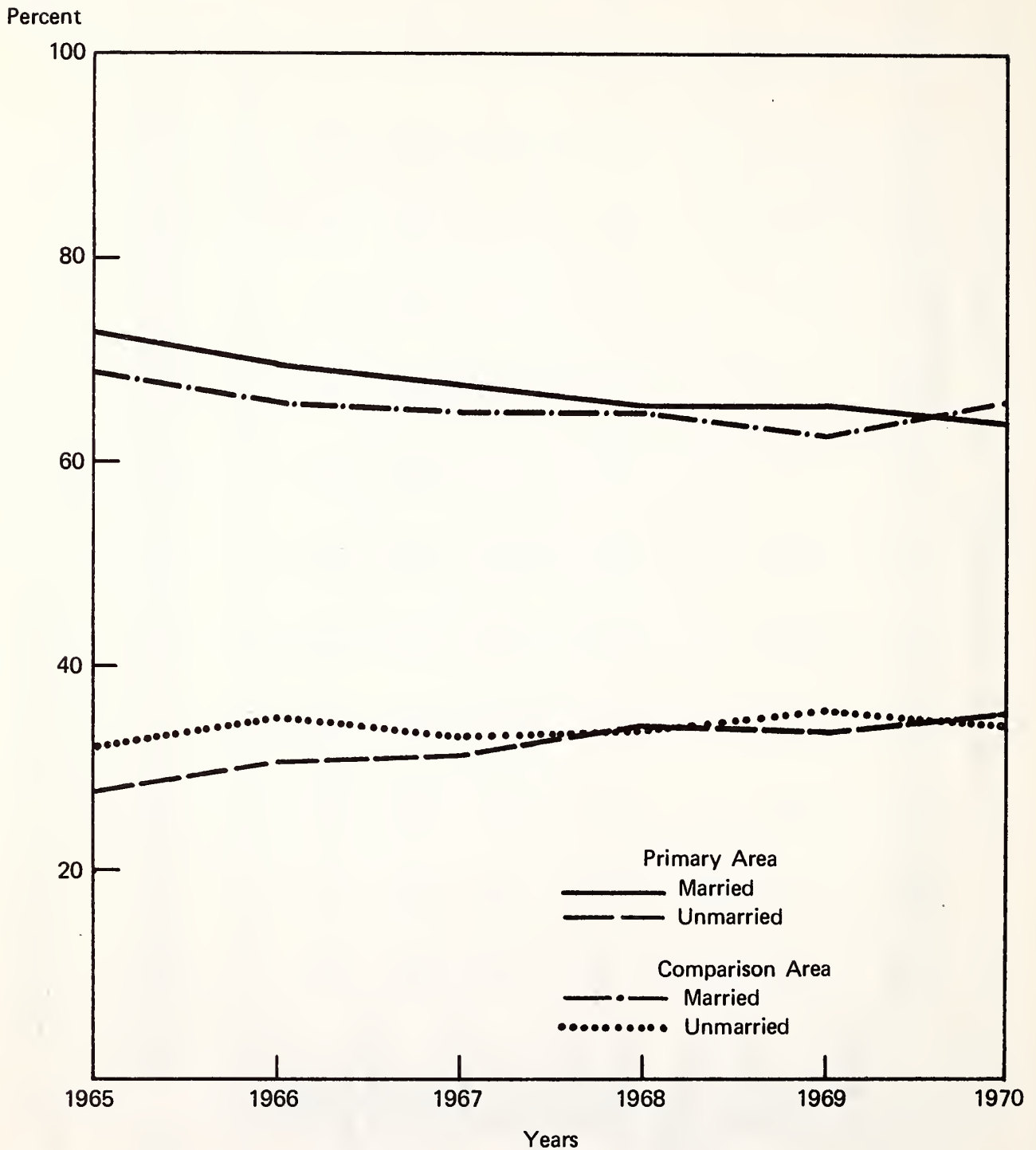
	Primary Area					Comparison Area					All	
	55.01	55.02	56	67	Total	44	45	46	47	48	53	Total
1971 (Cont.)												
Unruly												
Total	19	23	19	18	79	14	5	4	7	11	14	64
White**												143
Nonwhite**												
1965-1971												
Total												
Delinquency												
Total	869	661	926	530	2986	505	290	428	316	273	599	3001
White**												5987
Nonwhite**												
Neglect												
Total	179	90	180	N/A	N/A	82	58	93	66	41	120	559
White**												N/A
Nonwhite**												
Traffic												
Total	108	95	105	141	449	24	38	55	55	35	131	454
White**												903
Nonwhite**												
Unruly***												
Total	19	23	19	18	79	14	5	4	7	11	14	64
White**												143
Nonwhite**												

\*\* This information is not available in 1971; as a result, totals cannot be obtained for the period 1965-1971.  
 \*\*\* These figures are for 1971 only, as data in this category were not available (N/A) before 1971.

SOURCE: Juvenile Court Yearly Statistical Report, annual.

FIGURE A-1

**Percent of Births to Married and Unmarried Mothers  
for the Primary and Comparison Areas (1965-1970)**

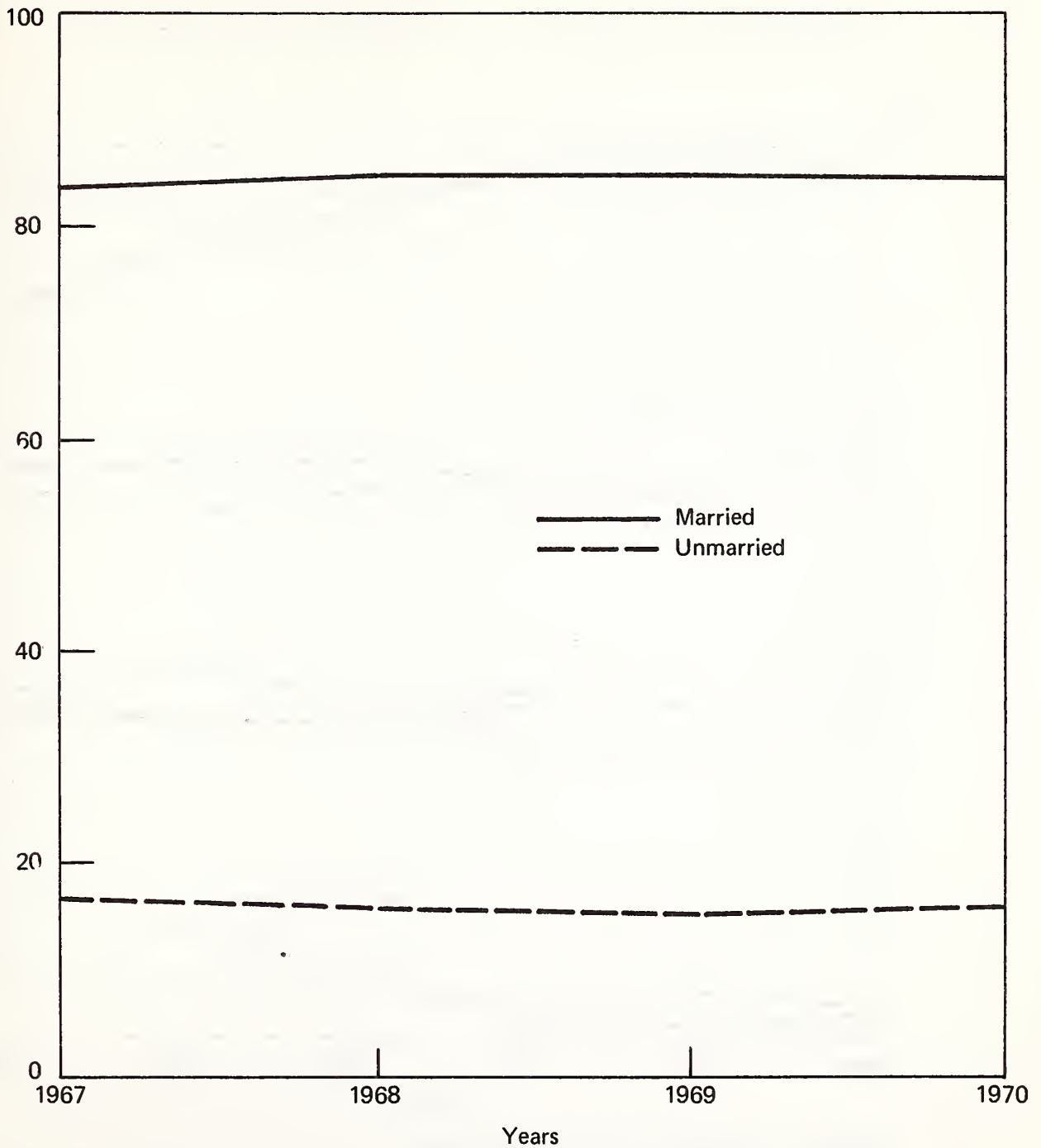


Source: Fulton County Health Department

FIGURE A-2

# **Percent of Births to Married and Unmarried Mothers for Fulton County (1967-1970)**

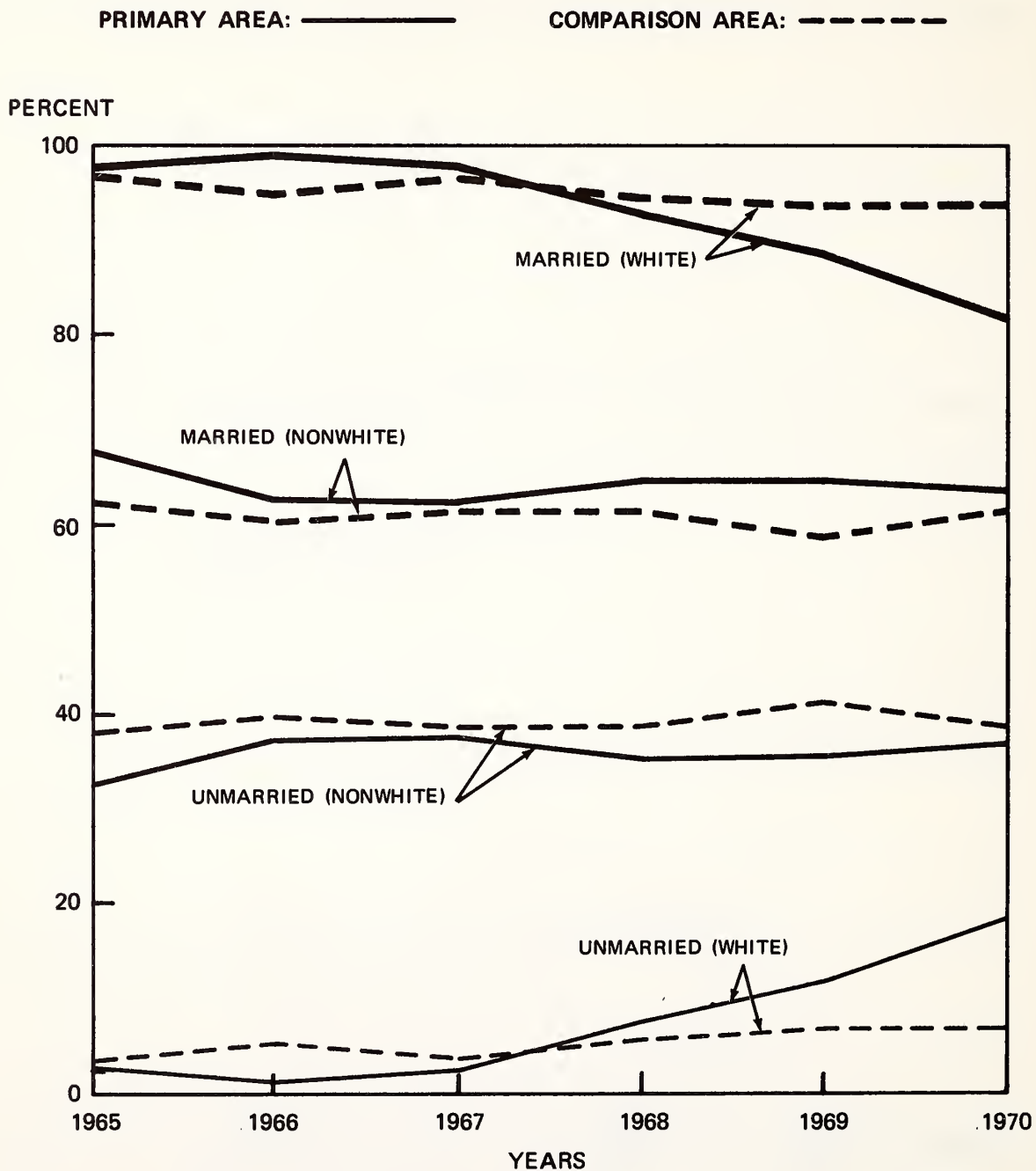
Percent



Source: Fulton County Health Department

FIGURE A-3

# **BIRTHS TO MARRIED AND UNMARRIED MOTHERS BY RACE IN THE PRIMARY AND COMPARISON AREAS: 1965-1970 (PERCENT)**



SOURCE: FULTON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT









PENN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



A000072860007